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Pact Disarmament Group Meets in Bratislava

LD1009130890 Prague CTK in English 1242 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bratislava Sept 10 (CTK)—A two-day session of the special Commission for Disarmament of the Warsaw Pact member states at the level of deputy foreign ministers and chiefs of general staffs started here today, chaired by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Matejka.

In his opening speech, Slovak External Relations Minister Milan Knazko stressed the fact that such an important meeting takes place for the first time in the Slovak capital of Bratislava.

Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry department director Svatopluk Buchlovsky said in an interview for CTK that the aim of the meeting is to find ways how, in the framework of the Warsaw Pact, its member states could help speed up the Vienna talks before the Paris summit two months later (by that time a treaty on conventional forces in Europe must be drafted).

The participants in the current session are mainly to agree on how much equipment each Warsaw Pact member state would preserve in the framework of the limit set for the whole Warsaw Pact. The Warsaw Pact and NATO will be allowed to have for instance 20,000 tanks respectively. The positions of several countries are unrealistic and if no agreement is reached in Bratislava, no agreement will be reached in Vienna either, Buchlovsky said.

Asked whether the question of the German Democratic Republic will be considered at the meeting, he said that the GDR is present at the meeting only as an observer and therefore it will not be discussed there. The future of the Warsaw Pact will be dealt with in Sofia one week later.

Disagrees on Armaments Levels

LD1009130990 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] [Announcer] An important meeting of the Warsaw Pact Disarmament Commission opened in Bratislava today. It is being attended by deputy foreign ministers and chiefs of the general staff of seven member countries of the Pact. Their deliberations have been followed by Michal Michalcik, who has just returned from the meeting.

[Michalcik] Good morning, I would like to say that such a meeting of the Warsaw Pact has never before been held in the Slovak capital. This point was also highlighted by Milan Knazko, a Slovak minister, in his speech opening the meeting.

What, however, is the objective of the meeting? This was the question I put to Svatopluk Bukovsky, the director of a Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs' department.

[Begin Bukovsky recording in Czech] The aim of the meeting in Bratislava of the Warsaw Pact's special commission for disarmament is to coordinate our position to enable us to take the final step in Vienna toward reaching an agreement among the 23 NATO and Warsaw Pact member countries on conventional disarmament in Europe. The principal aim of this meeting is to reach an agreement on the national levels of seven, or rather six, Warsaw Pact states, in view of the planned withdrawal of the GDR from the Pact. If I were to put it simply, there exists an agreement in Vienna that the Warsaw Pact [words indistinct] can have 20,000 tanks. The issue now is to reach an agreement on how many of these tanks, within the framework of that quota of 20,000, the Soviet Union can have, how many Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the other individual countries can have, so that the total would come to 20,000. [end recording]

[Announcer] We have thus heard the aims of the meeting. What were its first hours like?

[Michalcik] This morning's meeting was far from what we have been accustomed to at similar Warsaw Pact meetings during past years, that is, just nodding approval to the Soviet stand. Individual delegations came up with their own notions about what arms are necessary to ensure their own security. The Soviet delegation frequently cited a figure of between 35-40 percent of the level of the present arsenals. The representatives of Hungary and our own country talked about between 30-43 percent. What is paradoxical is that those countries' experts have been working on the project since last Saturday and have been striving to harmonize the needs of this or that country with the collective figure of the prepared Vienna agreement. It has, however, been shown that the Soviet delegation particularly is insisting on a higher number of the individual kinds of arms than is an average which could be arrived at mathematically from the requirements of the other Warsaw Pact members. When the meeting reached an impasse the plenary session was adjourned. Consultations among experts and chiefs of general staff are to continue after lunch.

The return of, Mikhaylov, the head of the Soviet delegation, who had been in Helsinki attending the meeting of President Bush and President Gorbachev, and who will arrive in Bratislava in the afternoon, is a kind of a spark of hope. We will see.

No Agreement Reached; To Meet 22-23 Sep

LD1109185890 Prague CTK in English 1439 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bratislava Sept 11 (CTK)—Members of a special commission for disarmament of the Warsaw Pact member states were unable to reach an agreement on the issue of national levels of weapons and technology, according to a press release from a session of the special Warsaw Pact commission for disarmament held here yesterday.

The session was attended by deputy foreign ministers, and chiefs of staff of the Warsaw Pact member states and was presided over by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Matejka, secretary general of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. The military part of the Czechoslovak delegation was led by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Anton Slimak.

The majority of the delegations called for a higher number of individual types of armament than agreed upon originally when also the GDR was taken into consideration. Czechoslovakia does not have similar demands in harmony with its policy of reducing the military potential and the number of soldiers.

The participants agreed upon the text of an agreement on the levels of conventional armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states without concrete data on individual types of armament which can be owned only by one state either. This concerns the Soviet Union (the so-called rule on sufficiency).

In view of the fact that for the signing of the treaty in Vienna it is necessary to solve these pending issues, participants in the session decided to continue the discussions on the same level in Prague on September 22-23.

Discussions on the level of experts continued here today.

Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Matejka, secretary general of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, voiced at a press conference here today disillusionment in connection with the results of the discussions of the special commission for disarmament of the Warsaw Pact countries held here yesterday.

The Czechoslovak side has excerted maximum effort for the reaching of an agreement, not only from the organizational poinit of view. For the first time in the history of sessions of the special commission for disarmament it has sent materials and concrete proposals to its participants 14 days in advance, Zdenek Matejka said and voiced the hope that the pending issues will be solved during the discussions in Prague on September 22-23.

The command of the Czechoslovak Army is prepared to maintain the number of its soldiers on a maximally low level necessary for defense of the republic against any danger. Czechoslovakia wants to be part of a new, integrated Europe, not only an East-West bridge.

He confirmed that Czechoslovakia's membership of the Warsaw Pact will last only until it is inevitably necessary. The country cannot withdraw from the Warsaw Pact before the conclusion of the Vienna discussions which are based on the existence of two blocs, Matejka pointed out.

CEMA Talks on Soviet Oil Deliveries Continue

LD2908094190 Budapest MTI in English 0835 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI)—Coordination talks about petroleum deliveries for the fourth quarter of the year are currently in progress in Poland between the Soviet side and representatives of several other CMEA [CEMA] countries. Istvan Zsengeller, director-general of the national petroleum and gas industry trust, gave a statement to NEPSZABADSAG about this.

"Since the memorable announcement of Prime Minister Ryzhkov at the congress, according to which the Soviet side will cut back petroleum deliveries to the CMEA countries, the Soviet Oil Exporting Company has informed us they will deliver only 59.7 per cent of the annual amount in the first three quarters of the year, and only 80 per cent for the entire year. However, at the talks in progress in Poland now, the Soviet side informed us they would deliver only 78.6 per cent instead of the promised 80 per cent. The situation is aggravated by the fact that exports of products will also be cut back, as the Soviet side intends to deliver only 80 per cent of the petrol, gas oil, and kerosine originally set down in contracts.

"We persist in the original agreement at the current talks. In case this debate is protracted, and hitches thus come about in petrol supply, we will be forced to fulfil the needs from other sources", Mr Zsengeller said.

* Hungarian-Romanian Tensions in Covasna

90BA0293A Bucharest AZI in Romanian 16 Aug 90 p 1

[Article by Professor Romulus Lipindea: "Heartsick in Covasna"]

[Text] More than 20 years ago, Academician Miltiade Filipescu advised me to come to Covasna for my health. I followed his advice and I never lived to regret it. I did not regret it because I found here warm people, both Romanians and Hungarians, and in the person of Geza Benedek I found a highly competent physician, who dedicated his entire career to healing hearts, be they in the chest of a Romanian, a Hungarian, a German, or a Jew. I felt good in Covasna, and I sometimes went there even twice a year. Having spent my childhood in Timisoara, I also spoke some Hungarian, on which I kept improving; later, after finding a textbook for foreign language students, I systematically studied the Hungarian language and was even able to translate some scientific studies.

I have spent unforgettable days in Covasna. In Bucharest we even had an association of the "Friends of Covasna," whose purpose was to permit its members to apply their influence on behalf of the development of that resort.

This year, too, I spent some of my holiday there, at my old guest house, but I found that everything had

changed. People were nervous and the Romanian language had become an irritant, especially in restaurants and hotels, as well as in some of the stores. The general tension is also felt by the habitual visitors to the resort, less so by foreigners. A Jew from Haifa residing in the resort, born in Dorohoi, told me that the spa assistants no longer smiled, while the hotel receptionists behaved like South African policemen.

How did people manage to change in such a short period of time? How did a pleasant and fortifying smile for a heart patient turn into a repulsive grimace? What has determined Miklos-baci not to sell milk to Romanians anymore? It is difficult to answer these questions. Far be it from me to accuse these people, who for years have been good hosts, of having become mean spirited. The people of Covasna suffer daily barrages of chauvinism; they are urged to "act resolutely" to regain their lost rights. (What rights? To demolish churches and chase Romanians away as in 1940?) Now or never!

The Hungarian language press of Covasna, faithful to the organization of Mr. Geza Domokos, namely the UDMR [Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania], carries daily incitements. The newspaper HAROMSZEK issued an ultimatum to the government, stating: On Saturday 4 August at 1600 hours in the afternoon we call upon the population to organize a protest meeting and we do not assume the responsibility if the people chose to boycott the measures taken by the county prefect.... Every newspaper issue carries insults to the Romanian nation, taking advantage of the fact that few of us read Hungarian. With a bitterness worthy of a better cause, HAROMSZEK is seconded by EUROPA IDO, which regularly writes about historical topics in a tendentious manner, and by a bilingual newspaper of the Csangos, which seems determined to demonstrate that Moldavia is a Hungarian stronghold. And then there are the Hungarian-language broadcasts of Romanian television, where Transylvania has become a "country" that carries on its own identity. And recently, even the embattled and frenetic producers of televised economic programs have found a new capital city for Transylvania: Budapest.

Day after day, inflamed and shocked by articles skillfully steeped in hostility, the people of Covasna, once an oasis of smiles, have become taciturn and suspicious and are now only one step removed from forgetting that they have not lived here by themselves. Journalists of Covasna, do not forget that your own readers sit in judgment of you; be frank and honest, particularly because Covasna holidays do not need black clouds, but peace and smiles.

Zhelev Consults Parties on Forming New Government

AU1109112490 Sofia BTA in English 0936 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 11 Sep (BTA)—Consultations on the formation of a new government were behind closed doors last night, taking part were Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, president of the Republic, General Atanas Semerdzhiev, vice president of the Republic, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the leaders of the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) Mr. Aleksandur Lilov, of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) Mr. Viktor Vulkov, of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) Mr. Petur Beron, and leaders of SDS-affiliated opposition parties and organizations.

It transpired from sources in the SDS that Mr. Andrey Lukanov, who has been asked to form a government, has presented a list of opposition figures who do not hold senior positions in the SDS parties. Mr. Lukanov suggested that those people take part in the government, which would not mean a coalition with the parties to which they belong. The opposition leaders asked the prime minister to submit one of these days guidelines for the work of the future government so that, on this basis, they could decide whether to accept the proposal. Representatives of the SDS-affiliated Democratic Party and of the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party said their parties will not participate in any form in the new government.

Dr. Petur Dertliev, leader of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, although invited, did not attend the consultations.

National Assembly Resumes Duties, Reviews Work

AU1109195090 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 11 Sep (BTA)—After a ten-day pause the Bulgarian Parliament today started its sessions again.

"We should concentrate our attention on legislative activities," said today BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] leader Aleksandur Lilov. In a declaration of the Socialists' parliamentary group he generalized "their electors unflattering estimation about the Grand National Assembly work": for 30 sessions only 120 full working hours; the M.P.s have changed three laws and adopted seven declarations and two addresses.

Stoyan Ganev from the opposition hailed the Socialists' constructive position. "We have always backed the establishment of a stable legal base for the realization of an economic reform," he said. Ganev named as priority laws the ones on the land, privatization and the police.

The M.P.s disputed about the direct broadcast of the sessions by the radio and T.V. Aleksandur Lilov read the Socialists' declaration: "Only particularly important sessions should be broadcast directly, parliament should not be turned into a national radio and T.V. theater." The opposition objected this proposal. The issue was included in the agenda.

Parliament today approved the president's decree appointing former Minister of Law Pencho Penev to the position minister of internal affairs.

The M.P.s elected new judges for the district, regional and military courts. The M.P.s of the opposition demanded the relieve of judges who were related in the past with the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] (now BSP) apparatus. For the first time in the Bulgarian parliament there was a debate on the nominations which was followed, also for the first time, by voting of each nomination.

Tomorrow the M.P.s will consider the bill on certain institutions depolitization which is to be introduced by President Dr Zhelyu Zhelev. The president will make an address in the parliament.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, during its live relay of today's Grand National Assembly session carried from 1208 to 1855 GMT, adds that at the end of the session the Assembly members decided to cancel tomorrow's session in order to afford the Assembly commissions more time to discuss various draft laws.]

BSP Leftist Forces Unite in 'Marxist Platform'

AU1109113890 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 7 Sep 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Leftist Forces in BSP Unite in 'Marxist Platform of Unity and Renewal'"]

[Text] On 4 September representatives of six different movements and formations within the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] have announced their ideological unification in a common "Marxist Platform of Unity and Renewal in BSP."

The new formation includes the "Movement for Unity and Revolutionary-Marxist Restructuring of BSP," the "Marxist Alternative," the "Socialist Renewal Direction," the "Red Poppy" Workers' Clubs, the "Socialist Marxist Associations," and the "Forum on Protection and Restructuring of Socialism."

The goal of the unification initiative is to mobilize all Socialists for protecting the party's unity on the basis of the country's socialist alternative.

Opposition Leaders Allegedly Accused, Harrassed

AU1209084890 Sofia BTA in English 0724 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 12 Sep (BTA)—Dr. Konstantin Trenchev, leader of the Podkrepa Labor Confederation was accused of "instigation" at the time of the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] Supreme Council headquarters arson,

the dailies write today quoting Sofia's Prosecutor Boris Yotov. Plamen Stanchev from Civil Disobedience who threatened he was going to set himself on fire, was accused of not showing for military service and besmirching the state flag and coat of arms.

Yesterday on Sofia airport Emil Koshlukov, one of the founders of the Independent Students Societies was deprived of his travel passport. Koshlukov missed the plane and could not leave for the United States where he is going to continue his education with an American fellowship. According to "DEMOKRATSIYA" Koshlukov spoke yesterday with General Katsamunski, head of the Chief Investigation Department who convinced him that there are no burdens for his travel. Later that day Koshlukov's passport was returned after it was clear that "the acts of the respective services had been unlawful". "DEMOKRATSIYA" characterizes the case as "an outrage against human rights".

DPS Leader Dogan on Party Goals, Membership

AU1109115290 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 7 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Ahmed Dogan, leader of the Movement on Rights and Freedoms (DPS), by Elena Vlashka, OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK reporter; place and place not given: "Man Represents the State's Honor"; first two paragraphs are OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK introduction]

[Excerpts] Reproaches are directed from various directions towards the Movement on Rights and Freedoms [DPS]. Recently, members of the "Bulgaria" National Union, seated in Silistra, demanded of the prime minister to refrain from approving the provisional local leaderships, proposed by the political forces, until two issues are clarified: First, the leaders of the three basic parliamentary groups, Lilov, Beron, and Vulkov must express their opinion on the political essence of the DPS, and second, the president should clarify whether the movement could be described as a political force in the sense of the Law on Amendments and Addenda to the Law on People's Councils, which was proposed by the president.

It is normal to hear both sides when a dispute is clarified. Therefore we approached the leader of the DPS.

[Vlashka] As far as I understand, you defend the right of every man to defend his dignity. Is this a result of your activity in support of the freedoms of the Turks in Bulgaria or an original position of yours? Who are you? Dogan or Doganov? They call you Dogan in the parliament, but in the official list of National Assembly members, published after the elections, you appear as Doganov.

[Dogan] The name in my passport is Doganov, however, the general practice to call me Dogan in itself is a recognition that the change is no longer needed—it has already taken place in the awareness of the people. [passage omitted]

[Vlashka] Your movement is about to publish its own newspaper PRAVA I SVOBODI [Rights and Freedoms]....

[Dogan] Yes, its first issue will appear by the end of September. It will appear in Bulgarian and Turkish, and in the future, in English, German, and probably, in some other languages.

[Vlashka] What will the newspaper's basic goals be?

[Dogan] Providing objective information about the rights and freedoms of man and human communities in Bulgaria with a view to achieving national consensus as the first step in the process of democratization. There is an information vacuum around the DPS, and when the vacuum is filled up, it most frequently is on the basis of pseudoinformation and slander.

[Vlashka] As for now, what is the composition and membership of your movement?

[Dogan] We still construct the movement's structure, therefore, I can only give you approximate data. We have about 140,000 members. Some 4,000 of them are Bulgarians. However, we think that their number will soon surpass 10,000, because as a nonparty movement, we can attract people from various parties and organizations.

Nikola Petkov BZNS Leader on Agrarian Reform

AU1109112290 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 6 Sep pp 1, 2

[Interview with Milan Drenchev, "leader of the 'Nikola Petkov' Bulgarian Agrarian National Union (BZNS)," by Khristo Karlukovski; place and date not given: "To Whom Does Land Belong?"; first paragraph is OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK introduction]

[Excerpts] Agrarian reform is one of the dozens of fateful problems whose quick solution we expect. Milan Drenchev, leader of the "Nikola Petkov" Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS], was prepared to fulfill the request of the Editorial Board and express his position on this issue.

[Karlukovski] Was the "Nikola Petkov" BZNS not a bit late in publishing its draft on the agrarian reform in Bulgaria?

[Drenchev] There was a delay, and it was caused by several reasons. Let me explain some of them. The Grand National Assembly still has not clearly posed the task of preparing such an important draft law. I think that this project requires great efforts on the part of many people. We started our work on this project. We have a clear and fundamental position. We intend to prepare the draft of the agrarian reform and present it to

the attention of the public and the Grand National Assembly members. [passage omitted]

[Karlukovski] How do you view the elimination of the monopolistic structure in our agricultural system which has existed until now?

[Drenchev] I think that our agriculture should not be robbed any longer for the purpose of developing other branches. After marketing agrarian production, the revenue must be returned to the respective branch for the purpose of developing and modernizing it. Undoubtedly, we must have industry, however, it must be an efficient industry, which does not exist at the expense of agriculture, but which independently achieves its final results—and in difficult years, it must help agriculture. This requires the introduction of new directions in the state's investment policy in agriculture, and consequently, the matter of establishing an agricultural credit cooperative bank, which could support the economic idea of every agricultural worker.

It also is important to grant private owners the possibility of establishing cooperative structures in owning and utilizing the mechanical equipment, developing chemical protection, veterinarian services, and so forth. We had very good personal experience in this area in the past. Such practice exists in many countries today, thus the solution of the issue would not require much efforts. [passage omitted]

[Karlukovski] How do you view relations between private owners and the state?

[Drenchev] This is a complicated matter. Much depends on its correct solution. The private agrarian owner alone cannot satisfy his needs in agrochemical protection, irrigation, and so forth. Obviously, the state must involve itself in resolving those issues. The principle of those bilateral relations must be based on the efficiency of production. The "commander-subordinate" structure must be destroyed and replaced by equal cooperation based on common responsibility to the law. The market economy will impose this principle.

[Karlukovski] The other political forces must support the ideas incorporated in the draft of the agrarian reform.

[Drenchev] All political forces are concerned with the future of Bulgarian agriculture. I think that they all are interested in positively resolving the agricultural problem. I do not exclude the possibility of some opposition. I assume that certain members of the Bulgarian Socialist Party will have their own views on the issue of property.

[Karlukovski] On what do you base your hope for success?

[Drenchev] On common sense. Both the legislator and the owners must be dominated by common sense.

New Interior Minister on Tasks, Public Opinion

AU1109170590 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 7 Sep 90 pp 1, 6

[Report on interview with Pencho Penev, minister of internal affairs, by Plamen Kamenov on 6 September in Sofia: "The First Work Day"]

[Text] ....I knew almost nothing about the new chief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. First of all, I personally learned that this is a person who gets up early. Yesterday, at 0815 I arrived at his former Ministry of Justice, only to be told that he had left already. Nevertheless, at about 1800, we met....

He is 43, was born in Kyustendil, and is a candidate of jurisprudence. He passed through all layers of hierarchy from a junior judge to minister of justice, a post he received in February 1990. His zodiac sign is Cancer. He likes skiing, touring, and bike riding. His wife works in Sofia City Prosecutor's Office, they have two children. He is the first jurist—minister of internal affairs—since 9 September 1944....

[Kamenov] Mr. Penev there is a serious confidence crisis in the attitude toward the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The people demand that their rights be guaranteed and that security, order, and tranquility be protected.

[Penev] The people are right. The employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who demand that their difficult and dangerous work be recognized, also are right. I hope to resolve those two basic problems with the assistance of all. This is more than an empty phrase. As Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov said today while introducing me, our society is ripe for a more strict application of the laws, beyond any party bias and considerations. Only such an approach can guarantee civic peace in our country.

[Kamenov] Did they have to convince you much to accept this post at such a complex moment?

[Penev] I was told about the appointment which was preceded by consultations between the president and the prime minister. I suppose that the basic political forces have been consulted. I shall not conceal the fact that I was surprised. However, they convinced me that I must accept the post. I hope to justify the confidence.

[Kamenov] What is your attitude toward the demand to depolitize the law and order organs?

[Penev] I shall express my personal opinion. Against the background of the tense sociopolitical atmosphere, it is prudent that the employees of the law-and-order organs are not members of any party, at least as long as they continue to be employees of the law-and-order organs. However, I also take into account the fact that such a demand violates their personal rights. Nevertheless, I

support the depolitization demand as a contribution to the level and trends of the democratic process in our country.

[Kamenov] The trade union organizations within the Ministry of Internal Affairs already are a fact. What relations do you have with them?

[Penev] I hope our relations will be based on tolerance and mutual respect. Those trade unions have their right to exist. We shall find a common language.

[Kamenov] When today I was touring the corridors of your former ministry, an employee told me to stop wasting my time and look for you at the tailor of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

[Penev] What is this, a hint about the general's uniform? You obviously met a joker. I remain a civilian....

[Kamenov] What happened to the Law on the Militia?

[Penev] It is expected that it will be submitted next week at the Council of Ministers, after which, I hope, it will be also discussed by the Grand National Assembly.

[Kamenov] In the previous Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Militia was a poor relative of State Security....

[Penev] Not any longer. We shall enhance the status of the People's Militia. We shall seek other means of improving the prestige of the People's Militia employees.

[Kamenov] On the basis of personal research, I can tell you that in your ministry, people above the rank of colonel like to be called "militia." However, all the rest call themselves "policemen...."

[Penev] I do not see anything negative in the word "police."

[Kamenov] Have you pronounced death sentences as a judge and what is your general attitude toward this issue?

[Penev] I have never pronounced a death sentence. I adhere to giving humanitarian and democratic characteristics to the penal process. Simultaneously, I understand how complex this issue is. The discussion about abolishing the death penalty must turn into a public rather than specialized discussion.

[Kamenov] What is your attitude toward the press?

[Penev] I consider it the fourth power in society—after the legislative, executive, and judicial powers. Each power must be carefully used to the benefit of all!

Zhelev Holds First Meeting With Military Leaders

AU1109113090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] On 11 September Zhelyu Zhelev, chairman of the Republic, and Atanas Semerdzhiev, deputy chairman of the Republic, met the leadership of the Armed Forces and the country's security organs.

In his statement at the meeting, Mr. Zhelyu Zhelev pointed out that the very fact that this is his first major meeting after his election as head of state, implies the priority he attributes to national security.

In connection with the deteriorating internal economic situation in the country and Bulgaria's unfavorable international position, he drew attention to the necessity of strengthening public order and protecting civic peace.

The chairman of the Republic conveyed his understanding that guaranteeing national security cannot rely only on the bloc system as it has until now, but must be based on an all-European security system, in which the destiny of every state depends on the security of all states.

The good relations with Greece and the positive tendencies toward establishing relations of good-neighborliness and friendship with Turkey were pointed out. Mr. Zhelyu Zhelev said that a law on the depolitization of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the courts, and the Chief Prosecutor's Office must be among the first laws that the Grand National Assembly should adopt. Those organs must not express the interests of a single party, but rather become supra-party, national organs based on general moral values such as love for the motherland, the national assets, and the protection of the Constitution.

Minister Pencho Penev spoke about the problems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The necessity of enhancing the prestige of the officers and improving the special protection of the employees of the Armed Forces and the security organs was pointed out at the meeting.

Army TU, Defense Ministry Relations Viewed

AU1109174990 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Nikolay Nikov, chairman of the People's Army Independent Trade Unions Federation, by Captain Krsen Kostov; place and date not given: "A General Agreement Was Signed"; first paragraph is NARODNA ARMIYA introduction]

[Excerpts] A general agreement between the Independent Trade Unions Federation of the Bulgarian People's Army [BNA] and the Ministry of National Defense was signed on 17 August 1990 for the 1990 period. This agreement marks the beginning of fundamentally new mutual relations between the Ministry of National Defense organs at all levels and the independent trade union organizations—relations based on equal rights, mutual respect, and cooperation in connection with resolving the social problems of military workers and

employees. We interviewed Nikolay Nikov, chairman of the BNA Independent Trade Unions Federation, on the subject.

[Kostov] How was the general agreement reached and what determined its contents?

[Nikov] The final text of the general agreement was reached following prolonged and difficult talks and negotiations with the Ministry of Defense leading organs along the path of mutual compromises and by overcoming the existing differences of opinions which were considerable at first. The general agreement which was signed contains agreements on trade union problems which are common to all BNA branches and level. These agreements are basic and binding for all Army structures. They concluded the first stage of a whole negotiations process of negotiations. We are convinced that it is now required to start negotiations for the conclusion of collective labor agreements and treaties in all individual Army units, at the initiative of the trade union organizations.

[Kostov] Can you describe the specific steps envisaged in the general agreement for guaranteeing the optimal professional performance, employment, and working wages, an adequate living standard, and social security for trade union members?

[Nikov] By the end of 1990 the Ministry of National Defense is expected, at the proposal of the Independent Trade Unions Federation, to bring its rules and regulations in accordance with the current labor legislation, and jointly with the federation, the ministry is expected to propose to the competent state organs either the total abolition, or the partial amendments of laws, regulations, and decrees which are in contradiction with the rights and interests of workers and employees in the defense sector. In addition to this, all laws, decrees, instructions, and other documents related to military workers and employees shall be implemented within the Ministry of Defense system as of the date of their coming into force.

In connection with the conversion of military industry into civilian industry, the economic organizations subordinate to the BNA, or to the Ministry of Defense are expected to cooperation with the federation in clarifying the production profile, the technological specialization, the variety of goods, and the market orientation of their production. They are expected to jointly solve problems of priority importance related to the re-qualification and retraining of military workers and employees, and their transfer to other jobs, and related to the social security of the collectives affected by conversion. The discontinuation and elimination of enterprises, productions, and activities in the military sector (those in the nonproduction sphere included) should take place only after all possibilities for their further operation have been exhausted.

The general agreement obliges the Ministry of National Defense immediately to introduce a nationwide wage indexation system in accordance with the growth of inflation and a compensation mechanism for updating the wages of military employees. [passage omitted]

[Kostov] My last question is: When is the general agreement coming into force?

[Nikov] The agreement comes into force as of the date of its signing—namely 17 August 1990 and will be valid for the entire 1990 period until the signing of next year's agreement. The leadership of the Independent Trade Unions Federation is ready to cooperate and render assistance in case of any emerging problems and can be reached at the following address: Bulgarian People's Army Independent Trade Unions Federation, 1233 Sofia, 23 Stoletov Avenue.

Public Prosecutors Union Elects New Leader

AU1109110590 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Today the Chief Prosecutor's Office completed the establishment of the Union of Prosecutors and Prosecutor's Office Employees by electing an Executive Bureau composed of 13 members, headed by Kamen [name indistinct]. This union is the first of its kind in the history of the Prosecutor's Office.

This is the fifth in a line of trade unions of legal workers which have over 600 members. It adopted a declaration addressed to the Grand National Assembly and to the president's office in which the prosecutors insist on the prompt election of a new leadership and a new chief prosecutor.

They demand that their union, as a trade union and professional organization, participate in the solution of all problems concerning their members. The union council categorically protested against the banning of prosecutors engaging in economic activities and in establishing private associations for administrative and legal assistance, or participating in the executive boards of companies.

We are not satisfied with indexation. We demand that the amount and quality of our work be remunerated accordingly, they declared. As long as this situation does not change, we risk that only mediocre cadres will remain in the prosecutor's offices, Nayda Todorova from Lovech stated.

Dealing with the question of the legal experts' depolitization, Borislav Yotov, acting Sofia City public prosecutor, commented that the opinion of prosecutors' in the country on this question is not known, despite the proposal to impose a moratorium on their political activities.

The situation in the country requires a prompt solution of the major problems, moral protection of the prosecutor, and a practical division of legislative, executive, and judicial power.

Sailors' TU Confirms Decision To Strike

AU1109182490 Sofia BTA in English 1734 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 11 Sep (BTA)—In relation with the information broadcast on Radio Free Europe on September 10 concerning the strike of sailors from the Bulgarian motor ships "Vitosha" and "Belmeken" which are in Italian ports, the sailors' trade union declared today complete support of the strikers' demands. Their major demand is that the payment of the Bulgarian ships' crews should be equalized with the payment of Bulgarian sailors sailing under foreign flags. The trade union calls on all ships to start symbolic or effective strikes depending on whether they are sailing or are in the ports.

Zhelev Issues Clemency Decree for 314 Prisoners

AU1109183090 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 11 Sep (BTA)—President Zhelyu Zhelev today pardoned 314 people who were sentenced to imprisonment.

Ill and aged people as well as people tried in relation with the forcible change of names of the Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin five years back were the majority among those who were pardoned.

People with family difficulties as well as women sentenced for economic crimes who have already recovered the losses they made have also been pardoned.

Commission Appointed To Rename Important Projects

AU1109144990 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 11 Sep (BTA)—The president of the Republic appointed a commission on naming and renaming projects of national and local significance. The commission includes scholars-historians and philosophers, journalists and public figures.

The commission is with advisory powers and has the task to consider the proposals for naming and renaming as well as make such proposals and submit them to the president for approval.

Cooking Oil Ration Coupons Issued in Capital

AU1209094390 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 8 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] As of 12 September the citizens of Sofia will be able to obtain one liter of cooking oil for a No. 2 coupon. This will be done in precisely the same manner in which sugar is purchased. There is no time limit or regulations concerning where to obtain the cooking oil. There is a sufficient supply, and all coupons will be honored, therefore, the Sofia City People's Council appeals to the citizens to refrain from forming long lines during the first days.

In Sofia, 186 of the 478 stores that accept coupons for foodstuffs were inspected last week. No violations have been established.

Coupons may still be obtained at the locations established by the municipal People's Councils.

Tanker Said Unaware of Oil Embargo Announcement

AU1209101490 Sofia BTA in English 0649 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 12 Sep (BTA)—The Bulgarian supertanker "Mesta" roamed for nearly a month in the Red Sea expecting orders from Sofia and seeking load. This costs the Bulgarian state, which is suffering a heavy economic crisis, one million dollars. After becoming acquainted with the case, BTA correspondent in Burgas, insisted that the culprits, presumably the Khimimport Foreign Trade Company, should be sought responsibility.

On August 6 "Mesta" had to load Iraqi oil for Bulgaria from the Turkish Mediterrancan port of Seyhan. It was met there by Turkey's resolution to join the UN Security Council for an economic blockade of Iraq. The ship was then directed by order from Sofia to the Saudi port of Almu Adjis whose oil-truct [word as received] with Iraq was also closed. The ship crew heard on the radio on August 8 that Bulgaria also joined the UN Security Council resolution. On August 9 after a general meeting the crew decided to send the president and the Grand National Assembly an inquiry about what to do, as Khimimport, the company which hired it kept on being silent. No answer came to the crew. The tanker continued to roam about the Red Sea constantly controlled by U.S. naval forces helicopters and ships. The U.S. Embassy in Sofia several times raised the issue to the rank level.

"Mesta" received orders to return to the Black Sea and load oil from the Soviet port in Odessa on August 29.

The culprit is now being sought. People from "Khimimport" are insisting that they received orders from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. "Didn't they know in that ministry about the Bulgarian Government's joining the Security Council resolution?" is the question which the BTA correspondent asks.

European Security Issues, Warsaw Pact Reevaluated

AU1109202490 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 7 Sep 90 p 6

[Article by Atanas Nastev, chief of the "General International Issues" department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "On Resolving External Security Issues"]

[Text] Over the last decades our country's external security was chiefly regarded as part of the Warsaw Pact members' collective security system and was primarily guaranteed by military and political means.

The newly emerged situation on our continent, however, subjects the reliability of such guarantees to doubt. Europe is in a period of crisis regarding the existing bloc security systems and new roads for a transition to new all-European structures guaranteeing collective security are sought after. The establishment of such structures, however, still belongs to the future. We can hardly expect the Warsaw Pact to preserve its present membership, especially after the reunification of the two German states.

Bulgaria is actively participating in the efforts to adjust the Warsaw Pact organization to the new requirements. Our alliance with the Soviet Union also evokes particular interest under the newly emerging circumstances. There is no doubt that the USSR is further expected to play an important role in guaranteeing Bulgaria's external security.

The aforementioned factors determine a change in our approach and in the selection of our resources related to guaranteeing Bulgaria's external security. In this connection our own national resources are expected to play a particular role. A special place is assigned to Bulgaria's Armed Forces in this respect. The requirement of maintaining them at the level of reasonable sufficiency for the country's defense is irrevocable. It is determined by our difficult historic inheritance in the Balkans and by the still existing distrust and tension in Bulgarian-Turkish relations, but also by the considerable superiority of the Balkan NATO-members' conventional arms related to Bulgaria.

Along with this, a trend toward underrating the role of the military factor in international relations and our difficult economic situation require Bulgaria's active participation in the European disarmament forums, which applies in particular to the Vienna Negotations on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe [CFE]. The negotiations between states belonging to the two military-political blocs are aimed at establishing a solid and reliable balance of conventional forces and armaments reduced to lower levels and at the elimination of existing inequalities containing risks for security and stability.

The basic elements of our national stand on a future CFE agreement are as follows:

1. Bulgaria supports accelerated negotiations and the prompt achievement of a first agreement which should be signed at a summit meeting by the end of 1990.

2. The incipient disintegration of the bloc structures and relations requires a relevant reevaluation of continental and regional balances of military forces.

3. Incorporating in the treaty the possibility of deployment of armamants (even in relatively small quantities) from Central Europe, or from the rear areas to the flank regions is likely to undermine the efforts to establish a stable and reliable balance of forces reduced to lower levels in the Balkans.

4. Bulgaria insists on setting up ceilings for armed forces and armaments, not only in Central Europe, but also for the southern flank.

5. None of the sides should be entitled, or have the opportunity to prevail over others in the military sector, either all over the continent, or in individual subregions.

Mutually acceptable solutions of these questions are likely to considerably enhance the role of the future treaty related to the consolidation of security for all states participating in the treaty. We consider this treaty as the first cornerstone in building the future common European home. We insist that the second stage of negotiations immediately follow the signing of the treaty.

The process initiated at the Helsinki CSCE plays an important role in building the all-European structures of security. Within the framework of the Helsinki process, and at the summit of the 35 signatory states, expected to be held by the end of 1990, Bulgaria shall particularly strive to resolve the two following ranges of questions related to its national security:

—The adoption of really valid international, political-legal guarantees safeguarding the inviolability of borders and the territorial integrity of all European states as a basis for the future European security structures.

—Our country's integration with existing and emerging European structures and with the achievements of the developed countries, and European democratic and cultural values.

Some of the already existing West European organizations (such as the EC and the EEC) could become an integral part of the future all-European security structures, considering that they have accumulated valuable experience in integrating countries with different interests and social systems. The Eastern European countries' integration within them would contribute to their all-European image and provide additional guarantees for the stability and security of all nations on the continent. Therefore, Bulgaria adopts active steps for its gradual association with the activities of various Western European integration organizations.

Our country's development and the development of all European countries is entering a period of reassessment and of resolving crucial problems in the security sphere. It should be pointed out that broad international consensus on the crucial national security issues is required so that we may successfully cope with the tasks related to Bulgaria's role in the new Europe.

NATO's Secretary General Woerner Meets Leaders

Received by Dienstbier

LD0609094990 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Jiri Dienstbier, federal deputy premier and foreign affairs minister, today received NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner. Problems of the all-European security system will be one of the main topics at the talks, which are a sequal to the March Brussels talks by the two officials.

Discusses European Security With Havel

LD0609124390 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Today the president of the Republic, Vaclav Havel, received in Prague Castle NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner. He explained Czechoslovak views on the need to build a new all-European security structure, on the transformation of the Warsaw Pact from a military organization into a political organization, and on the important role of the North Atlantic Treaty, the CSCE, the European Communities, and the Council of Europe in the process of building a united continent.

Manfred Woerner stressed that need for a multilateral attitude in the creation of new European security structures and spoke about changes in NATO's strategy in the implementation of its London declaration which stressed the political aspects.

He conveyed yet again to Vaclav Havel, as head of state of one of the Warsaw Pact countries, an invitation to address the North Atlantic alliance. The president replied that he will be pleased to avail himself of the invitation as soon as a suitable opportunity arises.

The two representatives also discussed the situation in the Soviet Union and the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Following the conversation, at which Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier was also present, the two representatives left with their entourage for a joint luncheon.

Dienstbier Agrees on NATO Ties

LD0609134390 Prague Domestic in Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Jiri Dienstbier, federal deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, and NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner held talks in Prague today on East-West relations, especially focusing on political and security aspects.

Jiri Dienstbier briefed the guest on the state and the prospects of the Warsaw Treaty, and about its planned reform. They also discussed the situation in the Persian Gulf and in Europe in view of the development of the Helsinki process and the creation of new all European structures. They agreed at the same time on specific possibilities and forms of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the North Atlantic pact.

Agrees With Dienstbier on Main Issues

LD0609175390 Prague CTK in English 1634 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Prague Sept 6 (CTK)—Manfred Woerner agreed here today with Jiri Dienstbier that both sides have the same or very similar views on the main problems discussed.

The NATO secretary general voiced his appreciation of the Czechoslovak contribution towards a peaceful revolution in Central and Eastern Europe last year, by having started it already in 1968.

Manfred Woerner also praised the line pursued by the USSR in the present situation in the Persian Gulf because "it is the first time the Soviet foreign policy joined forces with the rest of the civilized world and refused the politics of a brutal, terroristic and aggressive nature."

He repeated an invitation to Vaclav Havel to speak at a session of NATO.

Both parties pointed out the importance of supporting democratic changes in the USSR and the necessity of further drawing the USSR into European politics and integrating all-European processes.

Jiri Dienstbier pointed out the importance of building all-European security structures for peace and future needs.

He stresed Czechoslovakia does not want to weaken or destroy NATO, nor push the USA out of Europe. "We consider the USA and Canada fully-fledged members of European processes," he said.

Manfred Woerner empahsized the necessity of the existence of a strong, although changed, NATO, while also supporting the formation of an all-European security structure.

The concrete bilateral cooperation agreed on by the parties will consist of working contracts between Czechoslovakia and NATO, providing scholarships, lectures and seminars.

Talks to Calfa on Pact Role

LD0709113790 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Marian Calfa, federal premier, met in Prague today with Manfred Woerner, general secretary of NATO.

In their talks, Marian Calfa mentioned the decision to continue to reduce the role of the Czechoslovak Army and the Warsaw Pact and also spoke about the conversion of our arms industry.

Manfred Woerner explained the idea of the new arrangement of Europe, built on four basic elements: the institutions of the Helsinki process, where the Czechoslovak initiatives are also directed; ever wider European Communities; NATO, which is considered the necessary guarantee of real security; and the Council of Europe aiming at becoming the whole European parliamentary assembly. He repeated his conviction that in the future, the Warsaw Pact will not be necessary.

Briefed by Vacek on Troop Cuts

LD0709141290 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner had talks in Prague today with Army General Miroslav Vacek, federal minister of defense. The latter briefed him on the changes in the Czechoslovak Army as a result of the June session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Moscow. By the end of 1993, he said, the numerical strength of the Czechoslovak Army will be cut by 60,000 men, and equipment by 30 to 40 percent. Between 1993 and 1994, we are prepared to cut basic military service to 12 months, and in 1995 to reduce the number of army servicemen by an additional 40,000, the minister said. He added that the Army was to be 50-percent professionalized, the same as the Bundeswehr. We would also like to take further measures to make military service more humane, by drawing on the experience of the NATO armies, Miroslav Vacek said.

Received by Dubcek

LD0709161290 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Alexander Dubcek, chairman of the Federal Assembly, had a meeting in Prague today with NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner. Among the points he stressed in their talk was the position and role of the Warsaw Pact in developments in the Central and Eastern European countries and in respect to the integration process in Europe; this process must also be seen in the context of the reform process in the Soviet Union and its integration into the all-European process.

Among other things, Mr. Woerner voiced full support for the reform processes in Czechoslovakia and the other countries of Eastern Europe.

Confers With Slovak Premier

LD0809142490 Prague CTK in English 1357 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Bratislava Sept 8 (CTK)—NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner, who arrived here today in the framework of his official visit to Czechslovakia, was received by Chairman of the Slovak National Council (parliament) Frantisek Miklosko.

Woerner said that he arrived in Czechoslovakia as an envoy of a community which does not threaten anybody, that he came to offer a friendly hand as the time of confrontation has ended. The NATO member states want to contribute to the building of new Europe, want to cooperte with all people of good will. Europe has a chance and Czechoslovakia plays a significant role in it, he underlined.

Later today Manfred Woerner was received by Slovak Premier Vladimir Mectar who briefed the guest on the problems of arms industry which was concentrated above all in Slovakia.

Manfred Woerner said that conversion and transition to a market economy are complicated and pointed out that in his opinion Czechoslovakia has the best prerequisites in the Eastern bloc to cope with it.

They also discussed Czechoslovakia's ecological problems.

The NATO secretary general will return to Prague tomorrow.

Concludes Visit 9 Sep

LD0909175190 Prague CTK in English 1621 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Prague Sept 9 (CTK)—NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner ended today his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left here for Brussels.

During his five-day visit he was received by Czechoslovak representatives, including President Vaclav Havel.

He also visited the Slovak capital of Bratislava.

'Temporary' Halt in Work of Embassy in Kuwait

LD1109172890 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed a statement to CTK today, saying that in view of the attitude of the Iraqi organs and the worsening living conditions and security of the staff of the Czechoslovak diplomatic mission in Kuwait, its work was temporary halted on 7 September. This step cannot be seen at all as the closure of the Czechoslovak diplomatic mission in the State of Kuwait. The embassy staff have left Kuwait for Baghdad and are now on their way to Czechoslovakia.

Dubcek Evaluates Results of Minnesota Visit

LD0609132390 Prague CTK in English 1028 GMT 6 Sep 90

[By CTK correspondent]

[Text] Minneapolis Sept 6 (CTK)—"I met with expatriates, politicians, businessmen and representatives of industrial circles and universities. There was a great interest not only in me personally but above all in

Czechoslovakia and the development in our country", chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) Alexander Dubcek told CTK here today before leaving the United States for home.

The Minnesota governor announcecd during the visit that the state will open a business representation in Prague, Dubcek said and highly appreciated the fact that talented young Czechoslovaks will be granted "Alexander Dubcek Scholarships" by the University of Minnesota.

The Czechoslovak delegation, which included besides Czech and Slovak ministers also experts, established good relations with electrical engineering circles in the United States, the State of Minnesota also produces top-quality health equipment. "I have assured the American side that it does not need to fear anything, that our laws will gurantee that U.S. firms will be able to carry out business activities in Czechoslovakia and export profits", Alexander Dubcek said and pointed out that cooperation is the basis for the development of Czechoslovak industry and economy.

Returns From Visit

LD0609223290 Prague CTK in English 2133 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Prague, 6 Sep (CTK)—Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) Alexander Dubcek told journalists on his arrival from his two-day visit to Minnesota, U.S., tonight that an office of Minnesota's producers of medical apparatuses will be established in Czechoslovakia.

He said that the Alexander Dubcek Foundation was established in Minnesota, with participation of entrepreneurs, the Congress, Minnesota University and representatives of Minnesota's key firms, which will enable Czechoslovak students to go to the United States from next year to study medicine, computer technologies and journalism.

In Dubcek's opinion, the world's interest in Czechoslovakia will rise but he stressed the necessity of the country's political stability and united statehood.

Friendship Society Visit to U.S. 'Successful'

LD0609174990 Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bratislava Sept 6 (CTK)—Some concrete cooperation agreements were signed during a month-long visit to the USA of a delegation of the Society of Friendship with the People of the USA which took place at the invitation of the U.S. State Department, the society's chairman Miroslav Galik told CTK here today after return home.

He said that during the visit the delegation visited a number of cities throughout the United States, and conducted talks with representatives of economic, cultural and social organizations. The agreements signed concern, for instance, exchanges of students, scientific workers and children during summer holidays as well as arrival in Czechoslovakia of U.S. teachers to teach English. The Association of U.S. Newspaper Publishers will send papers and magazines free of charge to the society's members.

Miroslav Galik said that the delegation met with immense interest in developments in Czechoslovakia, but added that the U.S. side sees great obstacles to economic cooperation especially in the slow pace of realization of changes in the country, especially as regards possibilities of investments.

The Society of Friendship with the People of the USA went into being after the November 17, 1989, revolution which toppled the communist regime in Czechoslovakia, and it now has some 15,000 members.

General Slimak Concludes Belgium Visit

LD0609222190 Prague CTK in English 2130 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Brussels, 6 Sep (CTK)—General Chief of Staff of the Czechoslovak Army Lieutenant-General Anton Slimak finished his four-day official visit of Belgium today.

In talks with the general chief of staff of the Belgian Army General Joseph Charlier, he discussed possible agreements about cooperation of the two armies. These will be signed in November when General Charlier visits Czechoslovakia.

Belgium is the first European country belonging to NATO visited by a Czechoslovak army general chief of staff.

General Slimak expressed his gratitude to General Charlier for introducing him to chairman of Military Committee of NATO General Viglejk Eid from Norway. On this occasion he had the chance to acquaint the Military Committee of NATO (the highest military body of the organisation) with the implementation of the military defensive doctrine under Czechoslovak conditions.

Production Agreement With FRG Bus Manufacturer

AU0609135090 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 4 Sep 90 p 4

[Unattributed report in the "Briefly" column]

[Text] An agreement on cooperation in the production of all types of luxurious long-distance buses was signed by the West German Neoplan company and the Karosa Vysoke Myto state enterprise in Stuttgart last week. The two partners also signed a contract on [Karosa's] exclusive right to service these buses in the CSFR.

Czech Minister on Helsinki Citizens' Assembly

LD0709141790 Prague CTK in English 1127 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Prague, 7 Sep (CTK)—Minister of the Czech Government Jaroslav Sabata has said in an interview for CTK that the 1990s will be extremely important for the progress on the road towards integrated Europe.

This is naturally the affair not only of government but also of citizens and that is why representatives of citizens want to meet regularly in Prague at the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly (HCA) whose constituent session will take place here on October 19-21.

Czechoslovak participants will meet before the constituent session, on September 20, to discuss the questions of integration of Czechoslovak society into a society endowed with the sense for civilian and national tolerance.

After the constituent session, groups that will deal with questions of European integration and that would create a broad base for it especially from the ranks of the intelligentsia are to be formed in all countries, Sabata said.

The establishment of the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly started with the Prague appeal, a document signed by about 50 signatories of the human rights' movement, Charter 77, in 1985, which stressed the necessity to overcome the division of Europe. Debates of official representatives of the peace movement as well as of Czech dissidents in Benesov near Prague in Spring in 1988 were an immediate impetus to the establishment of the assembly. The HCA Czechoslovak Preparatory Commitee met last Monday.

President's Spokesman Gives News Conference 3 Sep

AU0609113290

[Editorial Report] Czech and Slovak newspapers on 4 September publish correspondents' and CTK reports on a news conference with Michael Zantovsky, President Havel's press spokesman, held in Prague on 3 September.

Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech on 4 September, pages 1 and 16, carries a 500-word "(Mly)"-signed report entitled "A Premature Decision." The report first quotes Zantovsky's remarks on the president's program for this week (which includes receptions of ambassadors, a working lunch with representatives of the Public Against Violence movement, as well as meetings with Manfred Woerner, the NATO secretary general, representatives of the International Jewish Conference, and representatives of the Sudeten German Council). The report continues: "The question of LIDOVE NOVINY concerned, this time, Czech-Slovak relations. We inquired about the president's stand on the appointment of Milan Knazko as minister of international relations of the Slovak Republic. Michael Zantovsky replied that Petr Pithart, the Czech premier, had commented on the issue the day before, when he said that the Slovak National Council's action faces the Czech side with a fait accompli. The 'Castle,' in accord with the Czech premier, considers the decision to appoint a Slovak minister of international relations to be premature. It is, however, up to parliament to decide whether this decision of the Slovak National Council is in harmony with the constitution. 'This shows the urgency of setting up the Constitutional Court,' Michael Zantovsky said in conclusion."

Commenting on the planned visits by French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Czechoslovakia this month, Zantovsky said that it is "symbolic" that the visits will take place in September, the month when the Munich Agreement [of 1938 when France and Britain "betrayed" Czechoslovakia] was signed.

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech on 4 September carries a 400-word "(ms)"-signed report on the above news conference. Apart from Zantovsky's remarks, the report quotes statements made there by Richard Wagner, the president's economic adviser. Wagner "acquainted those present with the content of the president's meeting with leading Czechoslovak economists, held at Hradecek [the president's private weekend house] to mark the conclusion of work on the scenario of the economic reform. The meeting was attended by M. Calfa, V. Vales, V. Klaus, V. Dlouhy, and P. Hoffmann on behalf of the federal government, M. Zeman and R. Zukal on behalf of the Federal Assembly, J. Krizan and R. Wagner on behalf of the presidential office, and P. Kucera and I. Fisera on behalf of the Civic Forum Coordinating Center. [By his invitation] V. Havel wanted to express his pleasure at the fact that the government has arrived at a consensus and that it is possible to move from discussions to the implementation stage."

According to the HOSPODARSKE NOVINY report, Wagner also "provided information on plans to import crude oil from the countries of Central and South America to compensate for cutbacks in deliveries from the USSR. Certain possibilities are being considered, including barter trade with Brazil (gasoline in exchange for Czechoslovak streetcars) and Argentina (crude oil in exchange for four electric power stations)." The Argentinian side reportedly also "made the offer to us to participate in the privatization of the country's state-owned oil extracting company."

Prague PRACE in Czech on 4 September, page 2, carries a 600-word "(ipo)"-signed report on the news conference. The report cites Michael Zantovsky as saying that the president's salary amounts to 55,000 korunas a month, plus 25,000 korunas a month for representation. He also avails himself of a "stand-by account," the size of which is not specified. According to Zantovsky, the president "claims that he does not need that much," which is why he will make some of his income available

for humanitarian purposes. Speaking on the president's financial affairs, Zantovsky also denied a Slovak newspaper report claiming that he spent $70,000 on a Rolls Royce.

According to a ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY report (Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 September, pages 1 and 2), Zantovsky announced that the president now has a new adviser on agriculture—Arpad Szabo, who joined the economic section of the presidential office on 1 September. Szabo used to be section chief at the former Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food, responsible for international cooperation.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 September, pages 1 and 2, carries a 700-word Igor Sirota report on the news conference. Sirota mentions that Zantovsky answered a RUDE PRAVO question about a Civic Forum-drafted document listing "principles" to be followed in making personnel changes in central bodies, which RUDE PRAVO published on 31 August. Zantovsky reportedly replied that the president regards the material as "unfortunate," despite Civic Forum leader Kucera's assurance that it is but "one of several considered variants."

Federal Government Discusses Current Issues

LD0609173590 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The federal government was in session in Prague today. After the end of the session a press conference was held. Barbara Tacheci and Oldrich Sestak report:

[Tacheci, in Czech] One of the main points of today's session of the federal government was the plan for the legislative work of the government for the rest of this year. This plan is closely linked to the blueprint of economic reform. In order to put 23 new basic legal amendments into force from the beginning of next year, they must be put forward to the parliament by 25 October at least.

Among the laws to be approved this year are, for example, the law on bonds, the law on employment, the law on collective agreement and collective bargaining, the amendment of the labor code, the law on economic competition, and a number of other laws, and, naturally, the privatization laws mentioned yesterday at the press conference by Minister Klaus. [passage omitted]

[Sestak, in Czech] Vaclav Klaus, minister of finance, said at the press conference that his department is mainly concerned with internal affairs. Today the government has, however, discussed three documents concerning foreign relations as part of the preparation for making it possible to sign, together with Josef Tosovsky, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, a document in Washington about our republic joining the IMF.

The government also discussed the exchange rate and settling of noncommercial salaries with the USSR. The measures are about all financial, payment, and price issues between the two countries. We disengaged ourselves from the former relations on 1 July of this year and the USSR will be released from them starting 1 November. Minister Klaus will go to Moscow to clarify all necessary issues with the Soviet partners.

Today the government also discussed topical problems of bilateral cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland, including relaxing tourism and small border contacts. Vaclav Klaus announced that the talks with the Polish side will take place next week, specifically on 11 and 12 September at Kolodeje Castle. He said that the government is determined and prepared to put right the relations which are complicated and abnormal; it will probably open the small border contacts between the two countries starting in November and later large ones as well—even if we ought to understand the word small in inverted commas, because it actually means normal border contacts.

A dominant question at the talks will also be the exchange rate betweeen korunas and zlotys. In Kolodeje, however, the main thing will be to find a comprehensive solution of the relations between the two countries where, as Vaclav Klaus has said, everyone will try to do one thing: create the best possible conditions for mutual agreement.

Federal Government Session Ends 6 Sep

LD0609213590 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] The federal government approved a draft Czechoslovak-Hungarian intergovernmental agreement on employing citizens of the two countries in border districts and an agreement between the governments of Czechoslovakia and the USSR on the transition to new conditions of trade-economic relations. When assessing bilateral cooperation with Poland, including the problem of foreign travel, the government expressed readiness to renew, as of 1 November, small-scale border contacts. At the same time, however, it set Vaclav Klaus the task of discussing with the Polish side currency measures, cooperation in customs control and other areas.

After ending the session of the federal government, its Presidium met. It became acquainted with the concept of our arms production which, in comparison with its maximum in 1987, should be reduced by 43 percent.

New Slovak Education Minister Appointed

LD0609125190 Prague CTK in English 1052 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bratislava Sept 6 (CTK)—The Presidium of the Slovak National Council (parliament) appointed today

Jan Pisut, former Slovak deputy minister of education, youth and physical training, government member in charge of this ministry.

Former Minister Ladislav Kovac resigned last week.

Jan Pisut is a graduate of the natural sciences faculty of Comenius University of Bratislava. For almost two years he worked for the European Laboratory for Particle Physics in Geneva of the European Organization of Nuclear Research (CERN). He was appointed Slovak deputy minister of education, youth and physical training in January 1990.

Czechoslovalk Socialist Party Closer to Split

AU0609113890 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 4 Sep 90 p 1

["(SCH)"-signed report: "At the Roundtable"]

[Text] Representatives of all streams active within the Czechoslovak Socialist Party [CSS]—that is, the CSS, the old pre-1948 national Socialists, the National Socialist Assembly, the Social and Liberal Alternative, the Moravian revival stream, National Socialist Women and Youth, and the 19 November movement—held a roundtable meeting yesterday. During a discussion which lasted for several hours, in which a number of alternative solutions to the crisis in the party were offered to National Socialist Assembly representatives, a joint communique was adopted by those present.

It is clear from the communique that no consensus was reached following the extensive discussion and search for various solutions. The participants bore in mind that the National Socialist Assembly General Assembly, which will convene on 8 September 1990, will adopt its own solution. They voiced the need for a correct political attitude, an attitude which they will maintain in their mutual relations.

Director Urges Debate on Radio, TV Bills

LD0609111790 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Frantisek Pavlicek, central director of Czechoslovak Radio, has submitted a statement to constitutional and government officials of Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic concerning the bills on radios and radio and television broadcasting.

His statement accompanies the draft bills by which Czech Radio is being established and Czechoslovak Radio is being newly defined. He asks for them to be submitted to the Federal Assembly as soon as possible for immediate discussion. Procrastination by organs preparing the new bills are—in his opinion—unjustified and cause social, moral and material damage, he says. By passing this bill the newly established Czech Radio will be a radio station serving as the state mass medium of the Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia, and abroad. It should inform citizens about aims, platforms, and measures of the Czech National Council, the Czech Government and federal organs, and it should draw attention to facts, phenomena, and trends that are at variance with them. As an above-party mass medium Czech Radio will be independent.

Czechoslovak Radio will then be an above-party and, in the framework of is mission, independent state mass medium with a statewide operation. It should also ensure external broadcasting and fulfill other tasks of a program and commercial nature.

Calfa States Need To Finance Science

LD0709161690 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Today federal Premier Marian Calfa attended a session of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague. He said that the social prestige of Czechoslovak science must be restored and this creates the need to reinforce the creative ability of scientists in primary research and the freedom of scientific research connected with it. He said that the government does not think that scientific units should be self-financing. The government will provide funds for science and at the same time it will support entrepreneurial activities by scientific units.

CSFR Plans To Sell Uranium to West

AU0609110490 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 31 Aug 90 p 2

[Richard Stregl article: "Our Uranium Being Shipped Not Only to the East; Negotiations in Progress With FRG and United States"]

[Text] It is almost certain now that the Middle East conflict will also reflect economically on Czechoslovakia, and will do so at a time when we can least afford it. There is nothing left but to look for new sources of foreign exchange to cover the imports of oil as well as other essential products and raw materials. An example of business acumen is provided by an interesting initiative of the Czechoslovak Uranium Industry (CSUP) state enterprise, which plans this year to export to the world markets more uranium than expected and permitted by the government decree of 30 November 1989.

The amount that the Soviet Union pays for Czechoslovak uranium means that precisely two-thirds of the mining costs must be covered by the state treasury. So why not try selling uranium elsewhere for prices at least a little higher than those paid by the Soviet Union? The aforementioned government decree permitted the export of 6.5 percent of our production, but the new management of the CSUP enterprise assumes that it could double exports. The profit of the first 6.5 percent ($5.6 million) was allocated as follows: 30 percent to the central foreign exchange funds; 35 percent to the import of goods needed (medical drugs, oil, nuclear technology); and the CSUP was to receive 35 percent. If an additional 6.5 percent were exported, under the present arrangement the uranium industry could keep a full 70 percent;

nevertheless, the management is offering the government (should it permit the export) all of the proceeds.

It may seem as if the management is seeking the government's approval at the expense of its own employees. According to the unwritten, but inexorable laws of the uranium trade, those who are just entering the market must sell at a very low rate and gradually, year by year, work their way up to higher prices. If Czechoslovakia exported a greater amount of uranium this year, it could expect a price higher by three to four percent next year. That is the reason for the rush and the seemingly groundless, albeit magnanimous surrendering of the profit.

Apparently there is no reason to fear that the Soviet Union would have significant objections to our exporting to the West the uranium originally intended for the USSR; as of next year, it has refused to purchase from us more uranium than the amount it sells back to us in the form of fuel for nuclear power plants. Moreover, the objections would apparently be unconvincing in light of the reduction in the oil supply.

We asked Engineer Jaroslav Svoboda, director of the CSUP, whether 100 percent more uranium could be sold than originally planned and at a price higher than that more-or-less awarded to new exporters to the world market. According to him, the contract is almost guaranteed, and negotiations are in progress with companies from the FRG and the United States. He spoke of the contract for next year which is to be signed in the very near future with the West German company Gemeinschaftskraftwerk Neckar GmbH., and according to which, commencing next year, the West German company promises to purchase a part of our uranium production at a price 25 percent higher than the aforementioned minimum. This, Svoboda says, is proof that there is interest in the world for Czechoslovak uranium. The significance of this contract is further evidenced by the fact that next year the CSUP state enterprise should sell, under acceptable conditions, on the world market not 13 but 45 percent of our total production. In the near future we will report on the amendments to the reduction program in uranium mining in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic that are currently being negotiated.

Authorities Reportedly Ejecting Romanian Slovaks

AU0609153390

[Editorial Report] Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 4 September on page 11, in the "From Letters to the Editor" column, carries a 400-word letter from E. Michalcakova from Trnava. In her letter, the author "appeals for help in the name of Slovaks from Bihor County in northwestern Romania." As she points out, some 15,000 Slovaks live in Bihor County in difficult conditions, without electricity and without any prospect of finding jobs at home.

She continues: "About 600 to 800 Slovaks from Bihor, most of them young people, would like to settle in the country of their forefathers. Most of them are currently in Slovakia. I am all in favor of compliance with laws and government decisions. I cannot, however, agree with our Slovak Republic driving Slovaks from our country by physical force. The passport and visa department in Trnava is not the only one known for having deported many a Romanian Slovak across the border.

"All cooperatives, state farms, and factories that have employed Slovaks from Bihor, after they acquired a permanent residence permit, are very pleased with their work and discipline. They are undemanding and do not want to deprive our people of their jobs. They want to work in forests as forest laborers, take care of livestock in cooperatives, etc., i.e., they want to work in jobs that are vacant. The authorities in Zvolen are particularly harsh in their treatment of Slovaks from Bihor.

"I trust that you will help solve the problem of Slovaks who come from Bihor and want to settle in our country."

Knazko Outlines Role of New Slovak Ministry

AU0709205390 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Sep 90 p 2

[Interview with Milan Knazko, Slovak minister of international relations, by Milan Rusko; in Bratislava on 4 September: "A Name and a Concept Are Being Sought"]

[Text] Yesterday Jiri Dienstbier, CSFR foreign minister, met with Frantisek Miklosko, chairman of the Slovak National Council, as part of his two days of discussions with Slovak representatives. Milan Knazko, a Slovak minister who had participated in all of the federal minister's meetings, briefed journalists on the results achieved at a news conference.

One of the main issues involved a clarification of positions on the establishment of a ministry for international relations in Slovakia, as this has caused a certain amount of uneasiness in Prague. As Milan Knazko said, a valuable consensus was reached in the talks on what the function of the new office should be and he emphasized that there is no struggle for jurisdiction because we must have a single foreign policy.

"We would like to participate more in shaping Czechoslovak foreign policy," stressed Milan Knazko, among other things. He stated that there will be a more proportionate representation of Slovak diplomats in our representative missions. A plan for training Slovak diplomats at Comenius University in Bratislava is being prepared. We asked the following questions on behalf of the PRAVDA editorial office:

[Rusko] How will the Slovak ministry proceed in instances when problems crop up in relations with our closest neighbors, problems which will concern Slovakia more than the Federation?

[Knazko] "Primarily, we will respect mutual interstate agreements and will proceed on the basis of this."

[Rusko] On what level will the Slovak ministry's relations with the foreign ministries of other states be developed?

[Knazko] "This does not only depend on us, it also depends on our partners. We are preparing a course toward Poland, the FRG, and Austria. We would like Bratislava to again achieve its historic status between Budapest and Vienna."

[Rusko] Could you, as an illustration, give us a specific example of such an office abroad?

[Knazko] "For example, in Latvia and Lithuania, although I know that these are not the most attractive examples. However, I want to emphasize that we originally had no intention of establishing a ministry. My duty was, first and foremost, to guarantee contacts with the Czech and—especially—the federal government. Because these are, in fact, international contacts and because the office which operated here was literally overburdened with work, we decided that it would be wise if the office were at a ministerial level."

At the news conference Minister Milan Knazko especially emphasized that there will still have to be a specific change in the ministry's name so that its activity and mission may be better understood.

Polarization in Slovak Communist Party Reported

AU0609130190

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 September, page 6 publishes a 2,000-word "Statement by the Platform of Socialist Orientation." On the same day, on page 7, it carries a 2,000-word "Statement by the Platform of Communist Renewal of the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL]." According to PRAVDA's remarks introducing the publication of the two statements, the emergence of these two platforms within the CPSL is a reflection of the "marked polarization" taking place in the party. As PRAVDA observes, the two "streams" maintain diverse standpoints on the party's past, present as well as its future.

The statement by the "Platform of Socialist Orientation," which is signed by several deputies (Milan Ftacnik, Ivan Hudec, Gabriela Rothmayerova) representing the CPSL in the federal or Slovak parliament, says that the platform wants to associate all party members seeking its "consistent reform." It dissociates itself from the crushing of the reform process in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and from the subsequent policy of normalization. The platform's exponents "condemn the practices of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stemming from its Marxist-Leninist doctrine" and believe that the "aberrations" of the past were not the result of the "imperfection or pervertedness of party leaders" but were rooted in the "system." The statement also rejects the position of the "platform of communist renewal," saying that it wants to discard the "negative" and keep the "positive" elements of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. According to the signatories of the platform of socialist orientation, "This cannot be done."

The statement by the "Platform of Communist Renewal," which is signed by several academics—none of whom is a member of the current CPSL leadership—says that, after its extraordinary congress, the CPSL "began to lose its identity" and "is changing into a party of a social democratic type." It accuses the CPSL leadership of "pushing Marxist-Leninist currents increasingly into the background" and of wanting to complete the party's "social democratization" with changing its name. The statement calls for the "communist renewal" of the CPSL, which is "inevitable to preserve the continuity of our and the international communist and workers movement." The platform avows the bequest of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and identifies with the "positive results of building socialism after February 1948," while "assuming a critical attitude to the mistakes and shortcomings manifested in the process of building socialism." It supports the state and cooperative ownership in the most important spheres of the economy and is convinced that "the communist movement has historical prospects." The signatories of the statement reject expulsions from the party because of "political opinions and stands and unintentional mistakes in practical conduct" while regarding the "violation of legal norms in the sphere of property" as being incompatible with party membership.

Poll Taken on Desire for Separate Slovak State

LD0609193690 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Summary] An all-Slovak public opinion poll during the last week of August asked the cardinal question: What percentage of the Slovak population is in favor of setting up an independent Slovak state? The existence of such a Slovak state entity creates apprehension in Czech lands, motivated above all by a lack of knowledge of the situation in Slovakia. Sociological research indicates, however, that only 10.5 percent of those asked favor an independent Slovak state. The majority of those who do favor it are politically oriented to the Slovak National Party, but they are not in the majority even within that framework. Among the potential followers of this party, just under one-third advocate an independent Slovak state, while 31 percent favor the Federation. This means that since the last public opinion poll by the Institute for Public Opinion Research in Prague, there has only been a marginal increase in the number of people who favor an independent state, and the situaion can be considered stabilized. This public opinion research concerns only the territory of Slovakia.

Policemen Trained in United States

AU0609112290

[Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 5 September carries a 550-word interview with Major Vaclav Kricner, deputy chief of the Main Administration of the Public Security Corps in the Czech Republic, by Ivana Melicharova entitled "Shall We Have an FBI?" The interview, the place and date of which are not given, deals with a recent three-week training course organized in the United States for a group of 19 Czechoslovak policemen. Kricner says that

the training focused on "methods of combating terrorism" because the Czechoslovaks have virtually no experience in this field and because this type of criminal activity is expected to increase. Kricner appreciates the fact that "highly experienced instructors with long-term practice not only in the United States" were selected to train the Czechoslovak group. In addition, the Czechoslovaks also studied the structure and organization of the U.S. police and the applicability of the U.S. methods in Czechoslovakia.

The interview is followed by the following unattributed note: "Yesterday afternoon, before the publication of the above interview, the press spokesman of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic warned us that its publication might jeopardize further cooperation with the United States. The Americans do not wish any publicity, he said. Could it be that Washington has replaced Moscow in interfering in our affairs?"

Czech Government Meets on Joint Slovak Session

LD0709195190 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Preparation for the joint working meeting of both national governments in Piestany was the main item on the agenda of the Czech Government's meeting today.

An informative report on the current state of work of the 10 commissions set up following the meeting of the representatives of three governments in Trencianske Teplice dominated the discussion. The Czech Government furthermore consented to the proposal to conclude an agreement between the federal government and the French Government on cooperation and a youth exchange.

They also appointed Ales Lederer chief editor of CESKA POLITIKA and instructed him to work out quickly the concept of this periodical which will become a daily.

Czech National Council Notes Pithart Speech

LD0609124190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The Czech National Council's session continued in Prague today with discussion of the bill on deputies pay. Roman Zamboch reports live from the session.

[Zamboch] [passage omitted] Deputy Karel Stindl, after a short debate, read out a draft resolution on the speech which Petr Pithart delivered on Tuesday.

[Begin Stindl recording] The Czech National Council takes note of the information presented by the premier of the Czech Republic on talks conducted in Trencianske Teplice. It has approved a statement that the working talks between both national governments and the federal government were conducted with the intention to preserve the federative arrangement of the state. The Czech National Council supports the government steps in this respect, and states that they have taken place in harmony with its policy statement. The Czech National Council will in the future pay deserved priority attention to the issue of the Czech statehood, in the framework of the federative arrangement. It will simultaneously proceed from the constitutional character of steps which can lead to constitutional changes. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

[Zamboch] Deputies agreed with this statement, and the session of the Czech National Council ended a few minutes ago.

Czech National Council Founds New Committee

LD0609194190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The fourth session of the Czech National Council in this electoral term ended in Prague today with an adoption of the law on the Czech National Council's deputies' salaries and expenses. Vaclav Klement reports:

[Klement] [passage omitted] Another proposal concerned a change of the title of the former Committee for Local Administration, Nationalities, and International Affairs. Because of the growing importance of international contacts for the activities of the Czech National Council, a permanent committee of its presidium for international contacts was founded, headed by Dagmar Buresova. The words international relations were consequently omitted from the title of the committee. [passage omitted]

Czech National Council Approves Deputies' Pay

LD0609111190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] A session of the Czech National Council is continuing in Prague today with a debate on the bill on payments to deputies. Roman Zamboch now reports live from the venue:

[Zamboch] A draft bill has been submitted to the Czech National Council by a group of deputies. Its text proceeds from the similar bill of the Federal Assembly which also defines pay and financial compensation to deputies but in the large parliament.

The bill is similar or the same, thus after its discussion in committees and political clubs this bill was passed today without any further discussion on it. This means, therefore, that Czech National Council deputies will also be paid 7,000 korunas [Kcs] per month. This bill also abolishes daily expense allowances, and deputies will instead receive a fixed monthly supplement of Kcs2,000. A deputy is also entitled to a fixed sum of an additional Kcs4,000 every month, to pay for expenses for services needed to carry out his deputy functions. Those deputies who are at the same time members of governments or who are in the posts of heads of federal or republican central organs of state administration are not entitled to payments guaranteed by this bill.

As a matter of interest, I will add that the Czech National Council chairman is entitled also to a monthly supplement of Kcs9,000 in addition to his pay.

The Czech National Council session is still continuing.

GERMAN UNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *In order to provide information concerning German unification in one location for the benefit of our readers, material on that topic from the FRG, GDR, and other media is now being published in the German Unification Attachment to the West Europe DAILY REPORT.*

Mass Stasi Infiltration of Administration Alleged

LD1109203790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—According to information from DER MORGEN, the Stasi [State Security Service] is said to have infiltrated up to 6,000 undercover officers, so-called OibE (officers on special duties) into important positions in the state and economy in the GDR. In general there are assumed to be around 2,500 of these officers.

In the lead story in its Wednesday [12 September] edition, the paper also strongly attacks Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel in this context. According to the paper, even today at least 65 OibE are employed in the Interior Ministry. That would be at least one more than the minister admits. The latter says that he has had two lists in his possession since Friday, with information on 57 and 15 employees, respectively. Eight of these officers were dismissed today.

"Apart from this the interior minister has known since April that more than 3,500 documents and personal files were stored in his State Secretary Stief's safe right in the ministry. These indicate that at least 5,000 former Stasi employees are employed by the Interior Ministry throughout the GDR." This safe has not been opened since the end of April.

"The interior minister has long known of the existence of the OibE list," DER MORGEN writes. At the same time Diestel had "access at any time" to this information, as the State Committee on the Disbandment of the Stasi entrusted with drawing up the list was directly responsible to him. "But apparently Diestel did not want this at any time," the former head of the People's Chamber committee, Dankwart Brinksmeier, told the newspaper. Diestel accused the latter of "sloppiness" in dealing with Stasi material in BILD (Wednesday edition). Brinksmeier counters this accusation in DER MORGEN with the remark that his committee could not treat the documents "sloppily" because Diestel gave instructions to prevent any access. Brinksmeier accuses the interior minister of not fulfilling the task assigned by the prime minister of disbanding the Stasi, and calls on De Maiziere to react.

Interior Minister on 8 'Secret' Stasi Officers

LD1109143390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—GDR Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel dismissed eight secret Stasi [State Security Service] officers, so-called "OibE" (special operations officers). As the ministry stressed on Tuesday [11 September] it has "clearly" been shown that none of these officers "were working or are working close to the minister."

Six of these employees were named on a list which the minister on his own admission received from the People's Chamber special committee on the dissolution of the Stasi last Friday. Two more of the people on the list have been given leave, the Interior Ministry went on to say. In all, the list has named 57 employees of the ministry from all areas and districts as well as from the internal affairs departments of the local councils.

A further list which the special committee passed on has given 15 agents' code numbers. Of this group of people, two employees have been dismissed.

Undeveloped Countries' Debt Will Not Be Canceled

AU1109204390 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 8-9 Sep 90 p 2

["BZ"-signed report: "Debts of Least Developed Countries Not To Be Canceled"]

[Text] East Berlin—Contrary to earlier declarations of intent, the GDR will not cancel the debts of the least developed countries (LDC).

Yesterday the Ministry of Economic Cooperation announced that the government made a corresponding decision two weeks ago. The Council of Ministers based this decion on a decision by former Finance Minister Walter Romberg (Social Democratic Party), who came out against a cancelation of the debts.

Asked by BERLINER ZEITUNG, Romberg stated that he personally considers it desirable to cancel the debts of the LDC countries. However, in his opinion, the GDR in its current situation cannot afford to play an internationally pioneering role in this question.

In connection with the government decision, Hans-Wilhelm Ebeling, minister of economic cooperation, has canceled his participation in the second UN conference on problems relating to the LDC countries, which has been taking place in Paris since Monday [3 September].

Details of Alleged 1982 Attack on Honecker

AU1209090090 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 7 Sep 90 p 3

[Axel Knack report: "Attack on Honecker? What Really Happened on New Year's Eve, 1982"]

[Excerpts] There is no end to the rumors in connection with an alleged attack on the person who was the first man in the state—the only such attack that has become public to date. Only recently a new illustrated weekly magazine tried to increase its circulation by publishing yet another version of the shots fired at Klosterfelde. The alleged attack is described in great detail—primarily

based on false facts—by a man, who at the time was one of the bodyguards of the State Council chairman, who was so very keen on hunting. Yet even that man only knows the story by hearsay, because on that last day of the year 1982 he was off duty. So what is the truth about that story of an attack against E. H. [Erich Honecker]? The man, who was then a bodyguard of the powerful leader, has now visited our office: Ralf Ehresmann was his shadow for 10 years—until 1985. He sat in the car that accompanied Honecker's limousine when the shots were fired. [passage omitted]

At about 1300 that day, a small convoy of official limousines leaves the wooded settlement of Wandlitz; there is snow on the ground. Three cars turn onto Route 109 and drive through Wandlitz at a speed, which was—as usual—too high. The general secretary sits in the first Citroen. In the second there are three staffers of the personal protection section of Department VII—Protection of Persons of the Ministry for State Security. Apart from the radio operator and the driver, bodyguard Ralf Ehresmann is also in this car. They are followed by two men in green uniforms in a Volvo 164 E. The fact that they are assigned to the "security service of the traffic police in the framework of personal protection of leading representatives of the party and government" is deceiving. They are also officers of Ministry for State Security. [passage omitted]

The security crew noted hardly any traffic on the road. No wonder, it was midday on New Year's Eve. Yet this was to change all of a sudden. This is how Ehresmann described what happened.

"At the northern exit of Wandlitz a green Lada 1,300, coming from the direction of Stolzenhagen, was approaching the main road. It stopped at the junction, began to move, stopped again, and finally drove backwards a couple of meters," the bodyguard recalls. "As we came closer—about 100 meters away from the junction—the Lada turned left at high speed, drove onto the path on the right of the road, and finally lurched a little back onto the road. Yet at the same moment we had already passed it." [passage omitted]

The security people in the Volvo turned on their blue light and tried to stop the Lada by sticking a traffic baton out the side window—yet, at first, in vain.

However, the men of the remaining protection crew could only observe this through their rearview mirrors—if they saw it at all. [passage omitted]

When the shots were fired, which a few days later caused all that fuss in the media, the two Citroens were already a long way off. "We learned about the shoot-out through a call only after we had arrived at the hunting ground," Ehresmann stated. [passage omitted]

What happened near the hunt and the hunter's blind that afternoon on New Year's Eve can only be reconstructed with the help of the files of the GDR military state prosecutor. This incident is documented on 743 pages:

The Volvo of the "traffic police" is about to stop the Lada. Its driver swerves as soon as the Volvo tries to slow down. The duel ends only one km further away in the next village. A truck coming from the other direction obstructs the road for the driver of the Lada at Klosterfelde. The Lada stops one and a half meters behind the Volvo.

One of the two men in uniform quickly jumps out of the car and goes up to the car that was stopped. The driver of the Lada also gets out of the car and stands behind the open door of his car. A few moments later that man raises a gun and fires. The security man is hit and tumbles back. The second policeman has the presence of mind to draw his Makarov and pulls the trigger twice. The alleged attacker of E.H. raises his gun once more—a Walther gun, about 70 years old, as will be found out subsequently—points it at his right temple and shoots. [passage omitted]

Who was the man who fired about wildly? Did he really want to kill the chairman of the State Council? The Stasi [State Security Service] investigating commission immediately dealt with these questions. The identity of the man was rapidly established. Paul E., a 42-year-old, well-off stove-fitter, was well known in his home town. He had a reputation for being stubborn and fond of alcohol. On the morning of the day in question, his girlfriend, who had left him several days previously, refused to talk to him. The medical report showed that the dead man had 2.5 per mille alcohol in his blood. It is believed that, following the failed attempt at reconciliation with his girlfriend, Paul E. drank a lot of liquor in his workshop. The investigators discovered a pair of binoculars in the Lada, as well as an open bottle of brandy, and a knife 23 cm long. In his pocket he had a personal ad from the Lonely Hearts column of WOCHENPOST. The Walther gun was wedged loosely in the belt under his black leather jacket. All this indicates a case of a person running amok.

The result of the investigations contained in the 12-page final "report on the conclusion of the investigation of the attempted murder of the member of the Ministry of State Security, First Lieutenant L., Rainer, on 31 December 1982, while he was on duty and protecting a journey of a state representative at Klosterfelde/Bernau, and thus in direct connection with the investigation of the death of Paul E." reads as follows: It "can be ruled out that E., out of a hostile negative attitude, deliberately planned and launched an attack on the journey of a state representative." [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Jeszenszky Asked To Resign

Opposition Demands Resignation

LD1109155990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Erno Kardos reports from this afternoon's session of the National Assembly.

[Kardos] A short time ago, the Alliance of Free Democrats, Federation of Young Democrats, and Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] demanded the resignation of Geza Jeszenszky. All this happened at a press conference, which was preceeded by an interpellation to the foreign minister by MSZP Deputy Katalin Bossanyi. She asked the leader of Hungarian diplomacy to explain why he considers it worrying that a Swedish left-wing company wants to purchase the paper MAGYAR NEMZET. Also, she asked the foreign minister to speak about why he had said earlier that the government would intervene in the privatization of MAGYAR NEMZET. Geza Jeszenszky said that, in his opinion, only the Hungarian Democratic Forum, the Smallholders' Party, and the Christian Democratic Party credibly represent Hungary on the road toward Western civilization. The three other parliamentary parties, who consider themselves liberal, democratic, or socialist can hardly do this with success.

While the foreign minister was expressing his opinion, the opposition walked out of the chamber, then held a press conference. The Antall government's foreign minister uses the kind of discrimination against political forces that was characteristic only of the most extremist Horthy era, said Peter Tolgyessey. He added that the political opposition in past decades placed their lives at risk for the nation, which the coalition wishes to appropriate for itself. MSZP Deputy Ivan Vitanyi announced that the Socialists' patience has run out. They can no longer listen to "we waged a just war against the Soviet Union"-or [word indistinct] that they wish to restore a memorial etched with quotations. The MSZP demands that no single political view should be thrown out from the body of the nation. According to Viktor Orban, the government is avoiding settling real political issues, and in every conflict situation, situation, they provoke an ideological argument. Rather than resolving the newspaper affair by having the fate of the paper decided by those called on to do so, the government flees into general anti-Semitic remarks.

After the press conference, the deputies returned to the chamber, where the parliament accepted Geza Jeszenszky's reply to Katalin Bossanyi by a large majority.

Jeszenszky Makes Address; Deputies Leave

LD1109182590 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1258 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Interpellation by Deputy Katalin Bossanyi and reply by Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky at the National Assembly session in Budapest—live]

[Excerpts] [Deputy National Assembly Speaker Vince Voeroes] Fellow deputy Katalin Bossanyi, on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Party, wishes to interpellate to the foreign minister on the subject of the open letter which was published in the 27 August 1990 issue of MAGYAR NEMZET. Katalin Bossanyi has the floor.

[Bossanyi] Thank you, Mr. Chairman, esteemed House. Esteemed Minister Geza Jeszenszky: Please explain, in the public of the National Assembly, the political qualifications of your open letter addressed to [name indistinct], which was published in the 27 August 1990 issue of MAGYAR NEMZET. I ask you to do so because, in the letter—in connection with the privatization debate, and referring to the newspaper's leading article dated 1938, which was republished not long ago—you write—I quote: Of great reassurance for me is your statement that your current editorial staff profess the substance of Europeanness, national commitment, social sensitivity, free-principled democratism, and human-focused morality represented by the cross. So far that is entirely all right.

Then you continue: ...as it can be no secret to you that these values, in total, are professed only by the membership of and camp of voters for the Hungarian Democratic Forum, the Independent Smallholders' Party, and the Christian Democratic People's Party. Highly esteemed Mr. Minister, this was a verbatim quote, and I ask you, please, to give an explanation. With what arguments and facts do you prove that the ideals and values above are professed only by the members of and voters for the curently governing parties, and not, therefore, by the parliamentary opposition, and the consitutionally functioning other political forces who have been left outside of parliament?

I shall briefly continue. I object that you took the following stand—I shall quote again: Knowing the position taken by your editorial staff, I have to entertain doubts whether the current MAGYAR NEMZET really professes its (?arguments) of 52 years ago. I should like to refer to a viewpoint which, strangely enough, has not been mentioned now, although you are well aware of it: The Swedish newspaper does not share, whatsoever, the aforementioned principles. It is generally known to be left-wing liberal, thus it is not based on the national liberalism which is now popular in Hungary.

Then you conclude your leter as follows: You ought to know that the government did not intend to control the nation, it only did not wish, vis-a-vis, the Hungarian nation—and from the letter it is unequivocaly clear that the subject at hand was not the newspaper's title, but the Hungarian people—that it should fall under the influence of hostile, or in the best case, indifferent forces. Esteemed Mr. Minister: I should like you to explain—on the basis of what facts do you say that the Swedish newspaper, and generally left-wing liberalism, throughout the world and in Hungary today, 1990, is hostile or indifferent vis-a-vis the Hungarian people? [passage omitted]

In conclusion, I should also like to ask: The passage I quoted clearly says that government, for reasons of political ideology, intervened in the privatization of the newspaper which has a long past. This affair has now

become greatly aggravated. I should like to ask, whether we now just believe Geza Jeszenszky, or Premier Jozsef Antall who, up to now, said the opposite? Thank you. [applause from deputies]

[Voeroes] Thank you Katalin Bossanyi, for your contribution. Foreign Minsiter Dr. Geza Jeszenszky will reply to the interpellation.

[Jeszenszky] Esteemed Mr. Chairman, esteemed House, esteemed Deputy: I, of course, did not write my letter, which was published in the 27 August issue of MAGYAR NEMZET, in my capacity as foreign minister; I wrote it as a private citizen on 15 August, to Pal Bodor, my dear old acquaintance, whom I also addressed as my friend. Otherwise, I note that I was not guided by the intent of publication, to such an extent that afterwards, one week later, the publication of the letter was requested. I assented to the publication in the naive belief that the intention was to publish this among the festive remembrances, and not as a contribution to this debate.

It can be clearly established from my letter—and the editorial staff acknowledged this by highlighting this on the title page—that, with this letter, I wished not to support the placing of this paper with a long past under the control and influence of either the current Hungarian Government or a French newspaper concern. Rather, I expressed my hope that every fine tradition and the independence of the newspaper could be preserved. The clause quoted by the newspaper and by you—I shall quote it: The government did not intend to control the nation—expressed my conviction.

In my letter I quoted some of my writing which I had begun earlier, but left incomplete and had not sent off. I rapidly put these on paper when, in an end of July 1990 issue of MAGYAR NEMZET, I read the famous, founding leading article, which summed up its initial intellectual-political program of 1938.

I do not wish to read this out now. I, however, recommend it to the attention of the esteemed deputy. If you will permit me, I shall hand you a copy of it. You will see from it that the MAGYAR NEMZET program of 1938 is not what the current MSZP or any other left-wing party or trend can profess as its own. More precisely, the MSZP, or other opposition parties of the esteemed House, can profess themselves to be followers of the concept of the Hungarian mission or Christian ideals; but if a person really stands on these grounds, what does he seek among the atheists and Marxists, or those who recently pledged these, and who forced these onto society? [applause]

[Correspondent] Geza Jeszenszky's words are being applauded by deputies from the government parties. However, a few Alliance of Free Democrats deputies are also applauding.

[Jeszenszky] I, of course, can believe that there really are so many Saul-turned-into-Pauls in this country, in the Damascus rush hour traffic as described by Peter Esterhazy. For all this, however, allow me to suppose that the parties of our government coalition much more credibly represent the commitment to Western civilization—to the democracy that not long ago was derogatorily called bourgeois; to the political ideals called free-principled by a fine Hungarian expression as opposed to backwardness, radicalism, and socialism, and, not lastly, to the national values and interests of Magyardom—than many members of the esteemed opposition. [opposition and clamor in hall]

[Correspondent] The deputies are standing up from the opposition's benches, and they are leaving parliament. Federation of Young Democrats deputies are also rising from the benches, and they are leaving the esteemed House to the applause of the governing parties. If I see correctly, the MSZP deputies have remained in their seats; perhaps Rezsoe Nyers stood up and went out.

[Jeszenszky] If the esteemed deputies do not wish (?to stay), I shall wait for them so that they can leave calmly, so that they should not by chance hear my reply. [shouts, followed by applause] If, however, there is someone among you who feels that he does, indeed, profess all of these ideals, we shall welcome you on the near benches of parliament—that is, in one of the parties of the coalition, because that really is where he belongs. It is not necessary to be ashamed of this kind of thing. Winston Churchill himself changed parties twice.

It is not difficult to prove that several articles of DAGENS NYHETER are really rather unfriendly toward the new Hungary—it is necessary only to read some of the newspaper's leading articles, for example that of 10 April 1990, entitled Hungary on the Slope. Or you only have to ask the Hungarians in Sweden, who in the past weeks in vain have written letters of protest to the editorial staff of DAGENS NYHETER.

The newspaper, which claims to be liberal, did not find the place to publish these. On the contrary, in the past—and now, too—it has found the place for articles by (?Anna-Maria Narcie), who, for example, wrote on 11 April 1990 that this minority—that is, the Magyars—I quote: demand for themselves privileges which Sweden would not adjudicate to the ethnic Finns living here, end quote.

I do not state that left-wing liberalism generally is opposed to the Hungarian people. I highly respect many representatives of this trend, I have met many of them. Yet it is, unfortunately, true that such noted press organs which call themselves left-wing liberals have published more than one prejudiced article on Hungary in the past months. I can supply those who are interested with numerous examples.

I believe that I do not have to offer further arguments, that my 30-line private letter scarcely could have constituted intervention, stemming from considerations of political ideology, in the privatization of the newspaper which really has a long past. At the most, I endeavored to

appeal to responsibility for the interests of the MAGYAR NEMZET and the Hungarian nation.

So, in reply to your question, I see no contradiction between what the premier said, and my own words. Please accept my reply. [applause]

Goncz Describes Deputies' Walkout

LD1209121690 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Interview with President Arpad Goncz by Correspondent Miklos Nemeth-Attila at the National Assembly building in Budapest—live]

[Text] [Nemeth-Attila] I greet you Mr. President, and turn immediately to what happened yesterday in the parliament. The deputies have sometimes walked out of a session, but there has never been such a spectacular, large walkout. What, in your opinion, led to this?

[Goncz] Well, a walkout in itself is rather a spectacular method; it is not unusual in parliamentary practice. The fact that this cause such a shock in Hungary is, I think, due to the fact that we have become rather unaccustomed to parliamentary practice. This walkout delayed the work of the parliament for a very short period, the legislative work carried on afterward.

There were factors leading up to this, even if not directly so. I consider [this to have been] primarily the debate around the erection of the Trianon statue, which was on the surface an internal political debate but in truth has a foreign political effect, and the waves caused by this.

[Nemeth-Attila] In what sense do you mean a foreign political debate?

[Goncz] The question of Trianon, of erecting a Trianon statue definitely lends itself to Hungary being charged with the accusation of irredentism, in the neighboring countries. So, raising this question was extremely damaging.

[Nemeth-Attila] So you do not agree at all with this whole statue erecting business?

[Goncz] I absolutely do not agree. Furthermore, I believe it to be very dangerous, for it impedes the most important aim of Hungarian foreign policy, which is to finally, reassuringly settle the situation of Magyardom living in the neighboring countries. For, when the official statements, with complete good intent, resolutely emphasize the acceptance of the inviolability of the borders, at the same time these kinds of debates, and the participation at times in these by official, semi-official persons, suggest that there is a dualitay.

[Nemeth-Attila] Would you evaluate the parliamentary statement by the foreign minister—that is, his reply to the interpellation—as well as the reaction of the opposition to this.

[Goncz] We know the reaction of the opposition. I consider it alarming, so to say, that he rated [minositette] the opposition. Perhaps you remember my speech when the sessions commenced, in which I said the sides should not cast doubt on each others' good intentions and good faith, they should not rate each other, and that they should reply to arguments with arguments, to principles with principles. What happened yesterday precisely depleted the criteria contained in this. I am very sorry this happend. The rest was the consequence of this, and hopefully Hungarian political life will be able to work this through in itself.

[Nemeth-Attila] A consensus is the aim. What chance do you see for this?

[Goncz] First of all, I think what was heard yesterday must be rethought with a cool head, for the interest of the nation is represented by the whole of the parliament. The fundamental conditions for this must be created as soon as possible through an unequivocal cleansing of political personnel questions. For this, of course, the well intentioned, responsible efforts of both sides are needed. I would add that this is what the country, which is preparing for elections, expects of the parliament, all the more so because the pros and cons voiced yesterday in the parliament will not stay within these walls, not even within Hungary's borders.

[Nemeth-Attila] You are traveling to the United States tomorrow.

[Goncz] Yes, I am traveling to the United States. But let me just add that, in my opinion, a resolute national foreign policy cannot be conducted without consensus.

[Nemeth-Attila] Thank you, Mr. President.

Grosz Reasserts Constant Surveillance; Claim Denied

AU1109110990 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Sep 90 p 5

[Interview with former Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP) head and Premier Karoly Grosz and National Security Office Spokesman Tivadar Parvy by Jozsef Bartha Szabo; in Budapest, date not given: "This Is Not Well-Meaning Protection"]

[Text] In an interview given to NEPSZABADSAG in Zalaegerszeg on 31 August, Karoly Grosz said that he had been under constant surveillance. A few days later, we visited Karoly Grosz at his home and asked him again:

[Szabo] Are you really under surveillance?

[Grosz] There are always two or three people hanging around the house.

[Szabo] What makes your think they are curious about you?

[Grosz] They "regularly" change guards and keep track of who comes to me, when, how much time he spends with me, and when he leaves.

[Szabo] Will they also write down the license number of a journalist's car?

[Grosz] Of course. Why would your car be an exception?

[Szabo] Would they do it even if I came during the night?

[Grosz] Of course. When I came home late at night from Zalaegerszeg the other day, two gentlemen with flashlights were already moving around.

[Szabo] They still do not recognize your car?

[Grosz] I do not have a car and I travel around with the help of friends and acquaintances.

[Szabo] You received a BMW in the FRG....

[Grosz] Many people envied me for it and a lot of people still do not believe that I gave it up. In an intelligent state, the government would at least offer the use of an old Trabant....

[Szabo] Who is following you?

[Grosz] People belonging to various extremist political groupings, people who think that the time has come to settle accounts.

[Szabo] Is it not possible that you mistake your guards for ill-intentioned strangers? Former high-ranking government officials are guarded in Western Europe, too.

[Grosz] They are guarded in Western Europe. However, this is no well-meaning protection. A well-meaning protection is carried out differently. Hungary has never had a tradition in this. The practice here is settling accounts, prison, hanging, lynching, and the cemetery. We are a long way from the Western European political style.

[Szabo] Why do you not ask for official protection?

[Grosz] That would not guarantee my safety, either. I always laugh when I read about some party leaders asking for protection after receiving written threats. On the basis of the insulting and threatening letters I receive, a whole police regiment should be ordered to protect me.

[Szabo] Will you participate in the elections?

[Grosz] Only as a voter. Except for the Workers Party, I do not accept any public role.

[Szabo] Are you afraid?

[Grosz] Not for my deeds. I am convinced that history will evaluate my deeds much more justly than my contemporary critics. This is also a Hungarian tradition....

[Szabo] Do you carry a weapon for self-defense?

[Grosz] No, I do not. I have, however, been a member of a hunters' association since 1953, and I have a hunting rifle and a shotgun.

[Szabo] Do you not fear that your license will be withdrawn?

[Grosz] If they want to, they can take it away. I have no doubt that this could happen. This government is afraid of honest people who think differently, rather than of thieves and robbers. No one can seriously think that an uprising can be carried out with the self-defense and hunting weapons in the possession of the population. In my opinion, there are many more weapons in the possession of unknown people than among the former party functionaries. This entire collection of weapons is nothing but propaganda which instigates fear and hysteria—propaganda aimed at diverting attention from government incompetence.

[Szabo] You have a new dog....

[Grosz] He will almost certainly end up as the other two. This is their message....

[Szabo] In connection with this interview, we asked Tivadar Parvy whether the people watching Karoly Grosz are official people, perhaps National Security Office men?

[Parvy] I can firmly declare that there is no such thing. Our men can act—and only on specific orders—only if a person is suspected of a crime which falls within our sphere of authority.

[Szabo] If the people who are guarding Karoly Grosz's house, and are following and pestering him with threats are not official men—and the aforementioned interview seems to refer to such crimes—then would it not be right to take preventing measures? After all, we are talking about a former prime minster....

[Parvy] We learned about the fact that Mr. Grosz is under surveillance and being pestered only from press reports. No official request has arrived from Mr. Grosz to provide protection, although there are official forums for this and these forums would fulfill such requests. The only thing I can suggest to Mr. Grosz is to have confidence in us and the police if he feels threatened, so that we could find out whether there is a real threat here and take the necessary measures.

NATO'S Woerner Views Forthcoming Visit

LD1109192490 Warsaw PAP in English 1659 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Brussels, Sept. 11—NATO General Secretary Manfred Woerner will pay an official visit to Poland on September 13, the first ever such visit. Here is what the NATO chief told a PAP correspondent in Brussels about the goal of his trip:

This visit has tremendous symbolic value and moreover, concrete contents. I will bring a message: For us the cold war is something of the past. The period of confrontation has been placed among the files. We are extending a friendly hand to Poland.

We want to help in the construction of a new Europe which is based on equal security for all and which threatens no one. We wish to construct good and close ties between our alliance and Poland.

Question: American Secretary of State James Baker has just suggested at the NATO Council's meeting new economic aid for Central and East European countries in connection with the losses they are sustaining as a result of the embargo imposed against Iraq. How was this proposal received in the alliance?

Answer: This proposal of the U.S. secretary of state was received with great sympathy and gained support. I am convinced that the countries of our alliance will take into account the additional burden place on Poland and other Central and East European countries in the measures they will take.

Question: How would you describe the future role of NATO in Europe in the period of transformations?

Answer: I would define it in three points.

First, growing political importance in the construction of a new security system in Europe and in harmonizing our policy, that is stirring transformations.

Second, the unchanging role of maintaining North America's presence in the European landscape, both political and military, as a factor of stability.

Third, the great role which our alliance has to play in ensuring that the situation develops in a stable way, that no matter how things develop in the Soviet Union and elsewhere, the nations of Europe will avoid war, that no one have the idea of using military force, both directly and indirectly.

USSR Cuts Oil, Gas Exports to Poland

LD1009184990 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Excerpt] The Soviet side informed the Polish Government delegation in Moscow that it intends to eliminate oil exports to Poland, and cut over half of the exports of natural gas to Poland. Already this year the sales of oil to our country have been reduced by nearly 30 percent.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Negotiations are continuing and we should not accept the news published by the press as the final decisions. As regards oil, by a relatively small-scale increase [in expediture] it will be possible to provide oil imports from other directions so that supplies are maintained. The change in oil prices was expected to take place anyway, as we are moving to hard currency accounting with the Soviet Union. As regards gas, the situation is more difficult, which as we noted when we first came to power, the Polish extraction is small and most of the imports are from the Soviet Union. We have been attempting to correct this since the beginning of the year by negotiations with other countries on gas supplies; however, this is a long- term issue and we must assume that the prices will change, as well as problems with the supply of gas to industry—let us hope that supplies to the population will not be affected—as we shall be unable to compensate for the losses by home extraction in such a short time.

[Unidentified interviewer] Apparently the Soviet Union will give up importing coal and copper from Poland next year. Are these significant items, and will they cause big losses?

[Unidentified speaker] As regards coal, this will involve a decrease, but as regards copper, then yes, really, there are signals that there is a loss of interest. However, this is the issue of a few percent of the value of the total extraction and production in Poland. [passage omitted]

Soviet Militia Delegation Discusses Cooperation

LD1009194990 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10—A delegation of the 6th Department of the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs paid a visit to Poland, PAP learned today from the Director of the Investigation Bureau of the police general headquarters Krzysztof Jablonski.

The rise in crimes committed by Soviet citizens in Poland and the more active presence of international gangs have led to a situation in which closer cooperation between the Polish police and the Soviet militia is a must.

After analyzing and forecasting the situation, the sides agreed that there was a need to upgrade this collaboration.

Walesa Meets With Israeli Parliamentarians

LD1109173890 Warsaw PAP in English 1631 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Gdansk, Sept. 10—Solidarity leader Lech Walesa met with Israeli parliamentarians, members of the Knesset's Committee for Foreign Affairs, deputy-speaker,

member of the Labour Party Shevah Weiss and a member of the Likud Party, Uzi Landau [names as received] here today.

During the meeting, the parliamentarians conveyed an invitation for Walesa to visit Israel, Walesa's press office reported.

Jaruzelski Receives Japanese Economic Mission

LD1009194590 Warsaw PAP in English 1811 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10—President Wojciech Jaruzelski today received an economic mission of the Mitsui concern headed by Toshikuni Yahiro, the chairman of the Japan-Poland Economic Committee.

During talks between the president and the presidents of leading chemical companies belonging to Mitsui, also attended by Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Marcin Swiecicki, the sides discussed new possibilities of mutually advantageous cooperation between Poland and Japan, as well as joint production-trade undertakings in Poland and third markets too.

Also present was Japan's ambassador to Poland, Shintaro Yamashita.

Mazowiecki To Announce Government Changes 12 Sep

LD1109151190 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Olga Krzyzanowska, the deputy Sejm speaker, has informed OKP [Citizens Parliamentary Club] members that a letter from the prime minister requesting inclusion in the agenda of the Sejm sitting starting tomorrow an item on changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers has been received by the Sejm Presidium. The prime minister did not mention any names. It is expected that tomorrow they will be transmitted to the Sejm commissions, which give their opinions on the candidates.

Sejm To Reconvene 12 Sep After Summer Recess

LD1209032690 Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11—The Sejm (Lower House) will hold its first meeting following the summer recess this Wednesday, September 12. The meeting, to last three days, has a 15-point agenda consisting mainly of the first readings of bills.

The parliamentary draft law on trade unions will be put to discussion at the outset, as well as Senate projects associated with it: the bill on resolving collective disputes, and the law on employers organizations.

Government draft laws of the budgetary law and the law on annulling the law on socio-economic planning will be read for the first time.

Another bill on the agenda is that of the free distribution of a part of the stock of the "Gdansk Shipyard" stock company.

The Sejm will hear reports of its committees on [the] Senate's stand on laws on higher education and scientific degrees and continue the first readings of five draft laws, including amendments to the mining law and the penal-fiscal law. There will be a question period.

There is also talk about the possibility of the prime minister presenting motions regarding a cabinet reshuffle during the meeting.

Reshuffling To Be Discussed

LD1209104390 Warsaw PAP in English 0941 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12—"I believe millions of garden plot owners are relieved," said Sejm (Lower House) Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz officially announcing at the first sitting after the summer recess here today that a deputy draft law on liquidation of garden plots organs had been withdrawn.

The speaker said that the Sejm will work intensively in September meeting every week. Kozakiewicz appealed to the deputies for high discipline, full participation in work of the Sejm committees and plenary sessions.

The point on changes in the Council of Ministers, to be considered on September 14, has been included in the agenda of the three-day sitting.

Agenda Reported

AU0909181790 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Sep 90 p 2

[Krzysztof Gottesman report: "Parliament Returns From Vacation"]

[Text] After a month-long recess the Polish Sejm is returning to work.

September 1990 looks like a very busy month. The so-called "Malachowski's debate" is the hottest item on the parliamentary agenda. Deputy Aleksander Malachowski (Citizens' Deputies Club), in a written question to the Sejm marshal, has suggested that a full parliamentary debate should be held on the future constitution, and parliamentary and presidential elections. The debate might take place on 20 September.

The various Sejm commissions will begin their work before that date.

The Sejm's Environment Protection Commission will be reviewing the initial draft of the law on the State Environment Protection Inspection Service and will review the whole area of the government's ecological policy.

The Sejm's Legislation Commission will consider the possibility of restitution of property to the National Independent Trade Union "Solidarity."

A Sejm special commission will meet to investigate police action against protesting farmers in Mlawa and in the Ministry of Agriculture offices in Warsaw. The commission will also consider the question whether the police operation violated the principle of parliamentary immunity in relation to those Sejm deputies who were with the farmers in the ministry building.

The Sejm's Local Government Commission will be examining the budgetary and financial problems associated with local authority finance as well as a draft law on township finance.

At its last prerecess sitting, the Senate proposed amendments to several parliamentary bills. These bills were subsequently returned to their appropriate Sejm commissions who will now examine the amendments made by the Senate. The Sejm's Education, the Learning and Technological Progress, and the Legislation Commissions will study the Senate's stated view on higher education, academic qualifications, and higher education posts. The same commissions will introduce the first reading of an amended bill on teachers.

Before the recess, the Senate also made amendments to the bill on the duties and rights of Sejm deputies. The Legislation and the Regulations and Sejm Deputies Commissions will be examining these.

The Sejm's Regional Planning, Construction, and Housing and the Welfare Policy Commissions will be examining the government draft on amending the laws on housing and the stationing of military forces.

The Senate will resume its work with a plenary session. Particularly significant will be the upcoming agriculture and Poland's Eastern policy debates, as well as the proposal of legislative amendments to the only recently adopted law on the police. The Senate's two-day plenary sitting on 6-7 September will be preceded by a meeting of various Senate commissions. They will prepare the upcoming debates.

The Sejm's first plenary sitting will be on 12 September. The agenda for the anticipated three-day session is as follows:

—First readings of: the bill on trade unions; the Senate's bill on the resolution of collective disputes; the Senate's bill on employers' organizations; the government's bill on budgetary law; the government's bill to repeal the law on socio-economic planning; and the government's bill on the free disposal of part of the shares in the "Stocznia Gdanska" limited company.

—First readings of: the government's bills on amending the law on mining; the law on border service functionaries; the financial penalties law; a government proposal to set up a Committee of Scientific Study; and a bill to repeal the law on innovation and training units.

—To submit a deputies bill on property privatization in the socialized economy sector to a special commission;

—To receive questions from deputies.

Council of Ministers Debate System of Taxation

LD1009233490 Warsaw PAP in English 2204 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10—The Council of Ministers devoted its today's meeting to the simplification of the tax system and its adjustment to West European standards. The debates were chaired by Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

The supreme goal of the reform of the tax system, started in 1989, is to develop enterprise, that is to stimulate economic and professional activity.

The already introduced as well as those still planned changes in the principles of taxation aim to assure equal, stable conditions for the functioning and development of all economic units. New regulations also aim to create an equal income tax burden for citizens, irrespective of the source of income.

The Council of Ministers reviewed a package of legal regulations linked with the radical reform of the tax system. The adopted draft law on income tax from physical persons aims to create uniform principles of taxation.

In tune with West European models, the tax will be imposed on the grounds of a declaration on incomes presented by citizens themselves. The honesty of the declaration will be subject to legal and fiscal responsibility and will be controlled by the fiscal apparatus.

The Council of Ministers adopted the assumptions of the introduction of the value added tax, VAT. Such system is in force in 32 countries, including all EC countries. The introduction of VAT is among the requirements of Poland's joining the EC.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with information presented by the minister of finance and the minister of education on the financing of schools in conditions of the implementation of the reform of self-government.

Frasyniuk Explains Resignation From Solidarity

LD1009190890 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Interview with Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, former chairman of the Lower Silesian Solidarity group by unidentified reporter, "immediately after announcing his decision"; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Frasyniuk] I think this is a natural choice which has been faced by many Solidarity activists. Some of my colleagues faced it much, much earlier: I am talking of such people as Tadeusz Mazowiecki and our Solidarity colleagues who were seeking a mandate to the parliament. I faced this decision one-and-a-half years later. I had to undertake it in order to behave loyally and responsibly toward the Solidarity trade union. The deadline for the delegates' general meeting is approaching,

and people must be made aware of the fact that during this general meeting of delegates these delegates will not only discuss the new role of the union—for such, in truth, is the situation—but will also have to choose a new chairman for the union.

I am leaving, and I think that we should not fall into a state of deep depression, for I think that we should be proud of the fact that Solidarity is promoting ever new people, that Solidarity is an organization which has achieved cadres of which, I believe, most people are proud—I am thinking here of our parliamentarians, of our prime minister, and also of our colleagues who take their seats in local councils and fill important self-management posts.

[Reporter] Do you intend to take up a managing post in ROAD [Citizens Movement for Democratic Action]?

[Frasyniuk] For the time being there are no such managing posts in ROAD, but I wish to devote myself to this organization, being fully aware that the election campaign for the presidency will begin before the end of this year, and that this division is a simple division [as heard], and that neither Solidarity nor the Citizens' Committees will move in a group, but that these divisions will be far more complicated—and that a whole range of organizations, a whole lot of people will have to find their own answers. My remaining in the Solidarity trade union might have become the cause of many conflicts, many misunderstandings—so it might have also served to weaken an organization with which I was linked for ten years and to which I owe everything.

Growth of ROAD's Membership Reported

AU0909142090 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Sep 90 p 2

[Jan Rogala report: "ROAD Builds Up its Structures"]

[Text] ROAD [Citizens Movement for Democratic Action] is building its organization throughout Poland. Some 40 voivodship coordinators are already in place and they are responsible for ROAD's regional organization network. ROAD's strongest centers are in the following voivodships: Warsaw (2,000 members); Lodz (500 members); Wroclaw (400 members); Krakow (350 members); and Szczecin and Gdansk with 200 members each. ROAD's weakest presence is in the Kielce, Rzeszow, Zielona Gora, Lomza, Leszno, Biala-Podlaska, and Siedlce Voivodships. Estimates put total ROAD dues-paying membership at over 5,000.

The campaign to attract more members is proceeding. Well-known ROAD figures meet with members and sympathizers who are interested in joining in even the smallest localities at open meetings that often attract people belonging to other movements. After such meetings, there is always a few people who want to join ROAD and help with the work of the movement. Local press often carries a timetable of hours during which local ROAD representatives make themselves available to see the public. The structures of ROAD's grassroot organization will reflect the territorial divisions that existed before the elections. Today, it reflects the administrative territorial divisions that existed before 4 June 1989.

Sometime in the next few months, ROAD will hold its first national congress. The congress will adopt the movement's program. This program is at the draft stage. Alongside the 4,000 [as published] strong Founding Committee, there is also a Supreme Council and several commissions. A. Labuda heads the political program commission, which is preparing the movement's program. During the coming few months, the program will be amended and adapted to reflect the constantly changing internal situation. The program will define the movement's position on the constitution, economic and social problems, as well as, foreign policy. A. Wielowieyski and C. Jozefiak are members of this commission.

A political team that will address current political developments has already been formed. It is headed by A. Michnik and consists of J. Litynski, R. Reiff, and J.Kofman. This team is also engaged in producing different development scenarios for Poland. According to the information given by W. Borowik and K. Siemienski, both from the organization matters team, ROAD's plans are to reach youth groups, workers, especially members of "Solidarity," farmers and representatives of small business. ROAD's current program will be difficult for farmers and workers to accept, say Borowik and Siemienski. If Poland wishes to join Europe, its social structure has to become similar to Europe's. This means that the middle class has to be expanded and the most enterprising workers and farmers have to strengthen the growth of this class.

All political plans are closely linked to what is expected to happen this fall, namely, possible presidential elections that should take place as soon as possible. The most important task according to the deputies and Senators who are within the movement (45 Sejm and Senate members), is the adoption of a new constitution. This will then enable presidential elections to be held. We think that political consultations should be held with all political groupings in Poland, not just the ones that are represented in the Sejm, stressed Borowik and Siemienski.

'Alliance of Labor Legions' Founded

LD0909174990 Warsaw PAP in English 1624 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Krakow, Sept. 9—A new political organization, the Alliance of Labour Legions named after Polish prewar leader Jozef Pilsudski, was founded here today.

The pro-government alliance fully supports efforts of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki and his team in political, social and economic domains.

Foreign Ministry Denies Romania Bought Iraqi Oil

AU1109194490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1845 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/9/1990—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is empowered—reads a press communique released on Tuesday—to firmly deny the news item according to which Romania would buy Iraqi oil in spite of the economic sanctions adopted by the UN. The item has been broadcast on the same day by the NBC and CNN television stations as well as by the ASSOCIATED PRESS Agency.

The communique emphasises that Romania strictly applies all the sanctions in the Resolution 661/1990 of the Security Council in keeping with the government's resolution of August 10 which stipulates that any violation of that resolution would call for the administrative, contraventional or penal responsibility of the guilty persons. The document specifies that starting with the application of those sanctions Romania has bought 1.450 million tonnes [t] oil from Iran (0.3 million t), Saudi Arabia (0.55) Egypt (0.20), Libya (0.15) and the Soviet Union (.25) and that, over that interval, Iraq has offered that Romania take Iraqi oil worth of 120 million lei as pay of Iraqi debts and the Chevron Company—two previously contracted ships totalling 150,000 t oil but those offers were not accepted.

The source spreading that calumny should answer in front of the public opinion for denigrating the policy of the Romanian Government which is firmly engaged in the strict observance of the Security Council resolutions which aim at solving the grave situation resulted from Iraq's military action in Kuwait, the communique concludes.

Ministry Denies Budapest, VOA Remarks on Iraq

AU1109182990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1605 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/9/1990—The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs denies a news item broadcast by Radio Budapest and "the Voice of America" which calling forth a communication of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar asserts that certain states among which Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia would have noticed the United Nations organisation that, because of their economic difficulties, they were not able to observe the Security Council resolutions against Iraq.

A communique released in Bucharest on Tuesday reads:

As far as Romania is concerned, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that such a news item is completely wrong and appreciates that it proves the lack of professional probity of those editors.

The UN secretary-general did not make any communication or comment which could have been the ground of such brutal mystification of the truth. Maybe certain circles can hardly accept the role Romania had in its capacity of August's president of the Security Council in ensuring the international solidarity which made possible the adoption of the five resolutions of the Security Council concerning the Gulf situation.

Romania's stand on that question is very clear and has been consistently reasserted both within the Security Council and in the document the Romanian Government sent to the international organisation in connection with the damages facing Romania as a result of applying the sanctions against Iraq . Noteworthy is also the specification made in that document that Romania, in spite of all difficulties confronting it, reasserts its determination to strictly observe and consistently apply Resolution 661 of the Security Council establishing those sanctions.

The same consistent stand of Romania is reasserted by the Romanian representative to the Committee 661 set up by the Security Council to analyse in keeping with Article 50 in the UN Charter the states' information about their damages as a result of having applied the economic sanctions.

In connection with the news item broadcast by Radio Budapest, we are concerned not only by the fact that once again mass media in Hungary hurry up to set forth, in a deliberate distorted manner, items putting Romania in a detrimental position in front of the national and international public opinion, but also by the "diversional potential" of such news items which could suggest that the international solidarity on which the Security Council resolutions are based would begin to give signs of erosion.

European Chief Rabbis Meet in Bucharest

AU1109112190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0917 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 11/9/1990—The Jewish Community Federation of Romania and the Jews' Community of Bucharest organized a solemn meeting at the Coral Temple on Monday evening in honor of the members of the Presidium of the Conference of European Rabbis present in Romania's capital city on September 10 and 11.

The meeting was attended by chief rabbis of Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, London, Belgium, Austria, Ireland, the secretary of the conference of European Rabbis, the director of the Joint Organization [joint distribution committee], the secretary of the European Jewish Congress the secretary of the Jews' Consistory in France as well as Lionel Stoleru, secretary of state to the Prime Minister of France.

The ambassadors of Great Britain, Venezuela and Israel, representatives of the Romanian patriarchy and a large public attended.

The solemn meeting was addressed by Romania's Chief Rabbi Dr. Mozes Rosen, the grand chief rabbi of France, Dr. Joseph Sitruk, and the chief rabbi of Great Britain, Lord Immanuel Jakobovits.

The evening religious service was also officiated and the children and youth choirs of the Jewish community gave a show.

Iliescu, Roman Meet Rabbis

AU1109160790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1500 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/9/1990—President Ion Iliescu and Premier Petre Roman met Tuesday at Cotroceni Palace with members of the Presidium of the Conference of European Rabbis come to Bucharest for a meeting of that forum on September 10 and 11.

The delegation included the chief rabbi of Great Britain, Lord Immanuel Jakobovits, the grand rabbi of France, Joseph Sitruk, the chief rabbi of Paris, Rene Sirat, the secretary-general of the Jews' Consistory of France, Leon Masliah, the chief rabbi of Switzerland, Meir Lowinger, the chief rabbi of Italy, Elio Toaff, the chief rabbi of the Netherlands, Meir Just, the chief rabbi of Belgium, A. Guigui, the chief rabbi of Austria, Chaim Eisenberg, the chief rabbi of Ireland, Ephraim Mirvis, the joint director for Romania, Dr. Zvi Feine, the secretary-general of the World Jewish Congress for Europe, Serge Cvajgenbaum, and the JTA special correspondent, Charles Hoffman.

The chief rabbi of the Jewish community of Romania, Moses Rosen, and Mr. Aurel Dragos Munteanu, Romania's ambassador to the U.N., attended.

Opinions were exchanged and an open attitude of friendship and solidarity of the Jewish community could be noticed toward the efforts the Romanian people is making for renewals on all planes, for the promotion of democracy and a decent economic and social life.

Mr. Ion Iliescu referred to some current concerns as well as to the difficulties the Romanian society encounters. He underscored the clear, firm opening of the present political leadership, of the Romanian people as a whole for the promotion of democratic relations in all economic and social spheres.

Lord Immanuel Jakobovits, chief rabbi of Great Britain, thanked for the honour of being received by Romania's leadership and showed some of the reasons for which the meeting took place in Bucharest. He considered that democracy prevailed in Romania thanks to Romania's current leadership in the hands of which it was safety. He hoped that God's blessings would be with this country's leadership and people. The chief rabbi of Great Britain showed they were pleased their brothers and sisters enjoyed full religious freedom in Romania.

Iliescu Statement on Meeting

AU1109183490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1730 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/9/1990—It was a pleasure to be able to receive this representative delegation of European rabbis. We have exchanged opinions and seen with satisfaction the open attitude of friendship and solidarity of the Jewish community represented by this delegation for the Romanian people's efforts to renew its life, to promote democracy. We have presented some of our concerns, of our difficulties, but we have showed the clear, decisive openness of the present political leadership, of the elected representative bodies, of the entire Romanian people for the promotion of democratic relations in all spheres of economic and social life. We have also expressed our firm stand to fight any forms of extremism which damages the progress of our life. We have memories from a not-too-remote past concerning the damages brought to our people as well as to Europe in general by rightist extremist movements, fascist movements, anti-Semitism and we do not want such experiences to regenerate.

It is in fact a favourable thing that our people has a rich historical experience and this is why it is hostile to all manifestations of extremism. In that context we have expressed our clear wish that the principles of democracy assert themselves which stipulate not only the observance of the majority's rights, decisions and options but also the right to existence and full assertion, on all planes, of all minorities be they national, political or confessional. We think that good conditions are in place for implementing what our people wish, what we have proposed to do. The rabbis' community expressed their feelings of sympathy and solidarity with our people's efforts and we are grateful to them for such feelings.

Roman Statement on Meeting

AU1109183190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1711 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/9/1990—I think the meeting of European rabbis is significant for Romania's current openness to all cultural processes of European and international reverberation. An openness to the express wish of Romania, of its political leadership and government to host such events which take us nearer to the European Community, to the civilized and democratic international community. That this meeting, this conference took place in Bucharest is positive and beautiful, I think. Furthermore, it occasioned an interview with the country's president, which was extremely important, as direct contacts have always led to knowledge, to clarifications, to personal reception of those who are at the helm of the country through the will of history, through the will of the people and their votes. It is my belief that this direct contact can only be propitious for us, as President Iliescu is a profound democrat, who showed that will many years ago, who showed a singular will, which he upheld today, too, when he met chief rabbis in Bucharest. This meeting has yielded hope for expanded contacts, which can cast light on the clear, irreversible option of the Romanian people and of its leadership for democracy, civilization and humanism.

French Planning Chief Stoleru Arrives

AU1009202690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1609 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—Mr. Lionel Stoleru, secretary of state of France's prime minister, charged with the plan problem, arrived to Bucharest on Monday for a visit at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

On the Otopeni Airport the well-known French politician now on his second visit to Romania this year was welcomed by Mr. Eugen Dijmarescu, minister of state, charged with economic orientation.

Roman Meets With Stoleru

AU1109190090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1737 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/9/1990—On Tuesday, Romania's prime minister, Mr. Petre Roman conducted talks with Mr. Lionel Stoleru, secretary of state to the prime minister of France in charge of the plan.

Their talks centered on questions related to the two countries' cooperation in the economic area, in investment and technical assistance in particular.

Aspects of the creation of a European confederation and the role of Romanian and French diplomacy in that respect were also approached.

The talks continued over the lunch the Romanian premier offered in honour of the French guest.

After the talks, the French secretary of state told a "ROMPRES" writer: "Essentially, the reason why I came to your country has to do with your transition to a market economy, as we intend to support the Romanian Government in this drive. I could find no wonder key to this target in Geneva. There are many technical problems in the resolution of which France is willing to cooperate with Romania.

"Secondly, France has always been Romania's lawyer, a function we perform with pleasure considering our common origin. If we can represent Romania to European councils as its lawyer, to thus contribute to its development, we will do it.

"The prime minister and I talked about problems related to democracy and human rights, about the difficulties Romania encounters in this period of transition to democracy after Ceausescu's extravagant dictatorship. We are now ready to outline all the stages of the transition to democracy so that Romania may join the European confederation, as Mr. Mitterrand said, which may take 15 years. What we want is a united Europe where Romania can find a place, that is, a dignified place.

"The Romanian Government's having joined Europe in the sanctions imposed on Iraq, in conditions in which that cost Romania a lot, as concerns oil supply, was highly appreciated in France. I consider that show of European solidarity a good sign, as we want to build Europe together."

In his turn, Premier Roman said: "I had a very agreeable, highly useful meeting with Mr. Stoleru, who is a front-ranking expert in economics, well known in Europe and all over the world. We approached all the important themes economic and political themes, the direct relations between Romania and France. I once again found a very attentive, a very open collocutor, who was receptive to the problems Romania encounters today, problems which are neither few nor easy, and we agreed on a number of aspects of this special type of cooperation specialized assistance which is less spectacular but as not less efficient or less useful, in a number of areas the economic area, the area of economic and investment policy, the area of international relations. I believe that taking this will as a starting point we could soon talk about palpable, important results for our policy and, in general, for the progress of the Romanian economy.

Iliescu Gives Speech at Belgrade Dinner

AU1109104090 Bucharest DIMINEATA in Romanian 4 Sep 90 p 3

[President Ion Iliescu's speech at a dinner given in his honor by Yugoslav President Borisav Jovic, in Belgrade on 3 September: "Exclusive: Ion Iliescu: 'We Should Enrich and Diversify Romanian-Yugoslav Relations'"]

[Text] To begin with, I would like to express satisfaction at my visit to ancient Belgrade, the beautiful capital of neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia.

I thank the SFRY Presidium and yourself, Mr. President Borisav Jovic, for the invitation to pay this visit and for the cordial reception extended to us. We consider this an expression of the sincere wish of the Yugoslav peoples to develop relations of cooperation and understanding with the Romanian people and to further enrich and diversify these ties.

We are determined to act in accordance with the aspirations and will of our peoples to promote the traditional relations of good-neighborliness and broad cooperation, to the benefit of both countries.

After the 22 December 1989 revolution, Romania rid itself of the totalitarian system and its ideology and committed itself with all its might to building a free and democratic society, based on respect and guarantees for human rights.

The 20 May elections concluded the first very important stage of our revolution by emphasizing the Romanian people's fundamental and irreversible choice for democracy.

On the social plane—since the December revolution—we have eliminated a series of flagrant inequities, we have restored the due rights of important social and professional categories of peoples, and we have taken steps to build a free and democratic society. All this,

together with other initiatives and decisions, has contributed to restoring the Romanian citizens' dignity, and has made a start toward improving his standard of living.

When orientating ourselves, we set out from the reality that Romania is a united national state and from recognition of the existence of national minorities in our country. This recognition implies both the need to define the rights of national minorities through legislative acts, in accordance with international rules and the practice of democratic countries, and the achievement of those rights in step with the general democratization of the Romanian society.

On the economic plane, we have recently adopted strategic guidelines for the transition from a super-centralized state economy to a market economy, where free initiative plays the decisive role. We have already taken certain steps along this road and we are determined to further mold and base our economy on modern and realistic criteria which favor the individual and his needs.

The market economy has imposed—and is imposing—on us a number of reconsiderations and reforms, and parliament and the government are currently working out and introducing the appropriate economic and financial levers.

The moral recovery of the Romanian society is another primary direction of our future development. The old system left a most serious legacy in this respect, one that requires a real program for the moral purge of our society, particularly of the public life.

We have encountered and are still facing many problems in our activity.

The housing shortage, the insufficient public supplies of foodstuffs and manufactured goods, unemployment, the extremely difficult working conditions in some sectors or enterprises, the existence of whole segments of the population deprived of decent living standards, a still unsatisfactory medical assistance, and the lack of means for social security are urgent issues of concern to us and we are taking resolute steps to solve them all.

Against this background, we were also faced with a number of serious political events, which our people had to cope with and overcome, thus avoiding anarchy and the dictate of the street.

There is no doubt that the internal political process to which we are committed will not lack elements of confrontation. We hope, however, that this confrontation will take place in the form of loyal and civilized political debate, and in a competent framework of constructive dialogue, with the aim of establishing the structures of the state of law and fashioning a democratic society based on justice and social balance.

In the period which has elapsed since the revolution, we have been aware of the endorsement of our Yugoslav friends and have enjoyed the moral and material support of the Yugoslav peoples, to whom we are sincerely grateful.

We believe that the promotion of relations of good understanding among neighboring countries is a prerequisite for broader cooperation, consequently we express satisfaction at the fact that the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia are following this pattern.

The talks we began today, and which will continue later, dealt with intensifying the cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, raising it to the level of the requirements of the period of change we are currently going through together.

The irreversible course we have chosen is that of international openness or dialogue, of cooperation with all countries, and of active participation in the European process of cooperation and security.

We want our country to join, without reservations, the overall effort to make a reality of what I would like to call the "new Europe." At a time when the whole political, economic, and military structures of Europe are being revamped, we cannot be at all indifferent to the way in which we will become integrated into this structure or to the position we will hold. We think, therefore, that a realistic and viable structure of the future system of security and cooperation in Europe should necessarily imply the active participation of all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act.

The dynamic changes which have occurred and keep occurring in the central and eastern parts of the continent, Germany's unification, and the dramatic changes in the balance of power require a more intensive political dialogue among states, a wide opening to the world, and renunciation of arbitrary steps and the old practices of strength and dictate and of setting up groups and alliances with opposing interests.

The problem of military blocs must be tackled from a new perspective, with a view to creating the necessary conditions for their simultaneous dismantlement, through a process of continuously reducing their military targets and activities and strengthening their political aspect.

Against this background of current changes in the world, the Gulf crisis has emerged and is still going on with the most negative impact on international peace and security.

Romania feels that nothing can justify the recourse to force against an independent and sovereign state.

The UN Charter and the unanimously acknowledged principles of international law forbid the use of force as a means of settling disputes among states. We, therefore, speak out for an end to all actions which can heighten tension in the Gulf for the immediate withdrawal of the Iraqi military forces from Kuwait, and for moderation and responsibility from all states, particularly those directly involved in the Gulf crisis.

Concerning the Balkans, we believe that steps should be taken to enhance mutual trust. There have been some actions with positive consequences for the comprehensive cooperation among the region's countries. It is

important that the various existing cooperation plans and projects should take concrete shape, something which would facilitate the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the area, as part and parcel of the general process of rapprochement between states on the European continent and as an active contribution to the development of comprehensive cooperation and security in Europe.

In this respect, we would like to jointly implement some ideas on the development of comprehensive cooperation in the Balkans, through the achievement of what we might call a forum on security and cooperation in the balkans, as a component part of the CSCE process. This could take the form of multiple actions to strengthen mutual trust, prevent misunderstandings, and develop contacts at all levels as well as the economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between our countries. In view of the importance of ethnic problems and of the national minorities in our countries, we could jointly strive to work out a code of inter-Balkan cooperation in this respect—perhaps by establishing a Balkan institute of studies and research in ethnic problems and national minorities—as a contribution to tackling these problems at the international level.

One could think out a whole set of actions, at all governmental and nongovernmental levels, to institutionalize, in some form, what I called the "Forum on Security and Cooperation in the Balkans."

Manescu, Soviet Ambassador to Bucharest Meet

AU1109104690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0909 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 11/9/1990—Mr. Corneliu Manescu, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of Romania's Parliament, had an interview on September 10 with the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, Felix Petrovich Bogdanov. Aspects were approached related to the role of parliaments and parliamentarians as well as to the possibilities for a better mutual knowledge of their activity in the new sociopolitical conditions in the two countries.

Proclamation of Moldavian Republics Condemned

AU1109112090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0941 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 11/9/1990—The Cultural League for Romanian Unity which "militates for the spiritual and cultural unity of the Romanians all over the world" according to its program issued a declaration that terms as "anti constitutional, un-lawful, un-democratic and historically biased" the proclamation of the Gagauz and Dniester Republics in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldavia.

The league is of the opinion that such actions concocted by anti- progressive circles lead to political, economic and social-cultural instability in the Republic of Moldavia, undermine state order and its territorial integrity.

Voicing its solidarity with the steps taken by the leadership of the Republic of Moldavia, the League expresses its conviction that reason will prevail and various nationalities in Bessarabia will understand the necessity of general reconciliation.

Joint Agricultural Session Held With Netherlands

AU1109161290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1447 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 11/9/1990—Over September 11-14, Bucharest venues a meeting of "Romania-the Netherlands" joint working group in agriculture. The Dutch delegation of officials in the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries, led by J.J. Groeneveld, includes representatives of 30 companies which, together with economic agents in Romanian agriculture, will establish new links of technical and economic cooperation to technologically re-equip agricultural and food-industry sectors according to economic-efficiency criteria.

Reportage on Foreign Minister's Visit to Turkey

WA1109183890

For reportage on the visit by Minister of Foreign Affairs Adrian Nastase to Turkey, including reports on his talks with Turkish Foreign Minister Ali Bozer, please see the Turkey section of the 11 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Roman Interviewed on Revolution, Opposition

AU1109101390 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 10 Sep 90 pp 190-194

[Interview with Prime Minister Petre Roman by DER SPIEGEL; place and date not given: "We Have Made Mistakes"]

[Text] [DER SPIEGEL] Mr. Prime Minister, despite all the prohibitions, anticommunists protest against your regime every day. The police beat and arrest them. Has the Romanian revolution not yet been victorious?

[Roman] You speak about anticommunists, but I have my doubts. They are people who do not want to recognize the results of the May elections. I assert: On 22 December last year, all communist structures were destroyed all over the country. There is no sensible reason for an anticommunist struggle against the government.

[DER SPIEGEL] The demonstrators take a different view, and this is normal in a democracy. Why does the government not react more calmly to the protests?

[Roman] We are calm until the point is reached when public security and order are endangered.

[DER SPIEGEL] Endangered by some riots in the streets of Bucharest?

[Roman] They mostly do not continue in such a harmless way. After 40 years of Stalinist dictatorship, the majority

of the population does not know how to deal with the phenomenon of criticism of the government. Public opinion also reacts in an exaggerated way. If only three percent of the population demonstrates, this is not actually a national crisis.

[DER SPIEGEL] The protest only turned into a crisis against the regime when President Iliescu compared the demonstrators with fascists, and set the miners' guards with their cudgels on the demonstrators.

[Roman] The president's comparison is maybe not so far off. The vandalism and the hatred of the demonstrators reminded many older citizens of the Fascist Legion's coup of January 1941, which for Romania was the beginning of the end.

[DER SPIEGEL] But this is an excuse. You, as a former university teacher, should know the critical attitude of the students.

[Roman] I was very popular as a university professor; therefore, I am shocked at the students' hostilities. We have certainly made mistakes. One of them was that we did not talk to the students in time.

[DER SPIEGEL] An even greater mistake was to employ miners against students.

[Roman] The employment of the miners is, and was, illegal. The miners, however, were also the only ones who had consistently opposed Ceausescu by their previous strikes.

[DER SPIEGEL] That is to say, anticommunists beating up anticommunists?

[Roman] It was a great mistake of the government not to have kept the miners under control. They should have been sent back immediately.

[DER SPIEGEL] But President Iliescu explicitly thanked the ruffians for their patriotic service.

[Roman] It was the only way to get them out of Bucharest.

[DER SPIEGEL] You also accused Ceausescu's notorious secret police, the Securitate, of inciting riots in the country.

[Roman] Some of the Securitate officers are working again in the civil service because there is no proof that they committed crimes during the dictatorship. However, 4,000 Securitate members were dismissed during the purges after the revolution and have not found new jobs. Some of these people might have participated in the riots in June because they hoped to provoke chaos and to reestablish the old political situation.

[DER SPIEGEL] But your police were responsible for the arrest of student leader Marian Munteanu?

[Roman] This saved him. Before that, he was almost beaten to death, but not in prison. A few days before the revolution, Munteanu was still defending Ceausescu in the university.

[DER SPIEGEL] This does not prove anything. Your President Iliescu was even a Central Committee secretary under Iliescu.

[Roman] Only until 1971. At that time, nobody in the country but Iliescu had the courage to criticize Ceausescu—and the West even courted this megalomaniac because of his anti-Soviet airs.

[DER SPIEGEL] Reports that Ceausecu's overthrow was not a popular revolution, but a well-prepared coup of party functionaries, have been indirectly confirmed by former Defense Minister Nicolae Militaru and former party ideologist Silviu Brucan. You have always denied this. Who is lying?

[Roman] It was a revolution, not a conspiracy. It was an explosion throughout the whole population which was kindled by the uncontrollable rage at 40 years of suppression.

[DER SPIEGEL] Brucan and Militaru said that someone prevented the Army from shooting at the people and caused large parts of the Securitate to take sides with the people.

[Roman] Nobody wanted to fight for Ceausescu any longer. Everyone, even the Army, was only waiting for an occasion. I, however, do not want to rule out that some of the later winners had established contacts with the Army before.

[DER SPIEGEL] Allegedly, the Army also does not like the new government. Defense Minister General Stanculescu has himself been celebrated as a "strong man" by the opposition. Do you have to reckon with a military coup?

[Roman] No, these are only speculations.

[DER SPIEGEL] How would you politically define your government party, the National Salvation Front [FSN]? Apparently, there are very different positions.

[Roman] Originally, all forces of the political opposition were represented in the FSN. Then political parties were formed outside the FSN, and we also transformed the movement into a party.

[DER SPIEGEL] Many Romanians were angry with you for this reason.

[Roman] It would have been better if the FSN had continued to exist as a parent organization of all democratic forces, but fate would not have it. If we have to define our political ideology, I would say that it consists of an absolute break with communism. We are pursuing a center-left course on the basis of social democratic principles.

[DER SPIEGEL] But why does the Socialist International not want to accept the FSN as a member?

[Roman] In the beginning, there was some uneasiness in the West. We will be admitted as observers in the near future.

[DER SPIEGEL] Are you a Marxist?

[Roman] In January I was still saying that I do not know; now I believe that I am not. Today I feel intellectually close to men like Francois Mitterrand, Felipe Gonzalez, Franz Vranitzky, and Oskar Lafontaine.

[DER SPIEGEL] Last month, you presented a comprehensive reform program, but there have not been many practical changes, above all, in the economy. Why is the change in Romania progressing so slowly?

[Roman] I am in favor of radical steps, and Iliescu probably is, too. In the state apparatus, however, maybe in parliament, there are people who are in favor of small steps.

[DER SPIEGEL] You talk of people who are putting on the brakes in your own party?

[Roman] These people have no political experience; communism made them give up independent thinking. They do not understand our intentions and motives. Nevertheless I remain an optimist.

[DER SPIEGEL] Meanwhile, the trade unions have also become opponents of your government program. They call for shorter working hours and higher wages. Do you expect new unrest?

[Roman] There might be a hard confrontation with the government. At any rate, I would not dream of giving in. Low productivity is to blame for our low living standard. Those who do not work more cannot expect more money.

[DER SPIEGEL] In Bucharest there is no sugar, in the country there is not even bread. Why are the shelves of the shops already so frightfully empty in summer?

[Roman] Supplies were better before the elections. Serious concerns, however, exist only in the industrial centers where the people do not have contacts with the agricultural sector. You must not forget that under Ceausescu, deficient supplies were only patched up by forced labor in agriculture.

[DER SPIEGEL] Professor Brucan, a former leading member of your party, is strictly against the adoption of Western economic models. He claims that market forces work exclusively for the rich. Is this also your opinion?

[Roman] No. Brucan's ideas are not those of the FSN. Nevertheless, I do not plan simply to copy the Western market economy.

[DER SPIEGEL] Which country could be an example for Romania?

[Roman] Austria. In the 1950's, the country's development was similar to that in our country and it introduced a market economy with a strong social component. But we have far less time.

[DER SPIEGEL] The EC and the United States do not want to support the Romanian reforms for the time being. In addition, there are the consequences of the Gulf conflict. How much are the Romanians affected?

[Roman] The embargo against Iraq confronted us with major problems. The country owes us more than $1.7 billion and it was paying its debts with oil. This is now over.

[DER SPIEGEL] As a consequence of the Romanians' new freedom of travel, tens of thousands of people—above all, Roma—are trying to seek asylum in the West. What can Romania do to prevent this?

[Roman] The best answer would be a better economic situation. I am afraid, however, that even a prospering economy cannot solve the traditional problem of the Roma. Only a few are prepared to become completely normal citizens. If we had more time and money, we would have to develop an education program for this minority. If history gives me time, I will at least try to do this, even without great hopes for success.

[DER SPIEGEL] Mr. Prime Minister, the parliamentary opposition is already talking of the need for a second revolution. Are you still able to implement your program?

[Roman] Whoever talks like this ignores the election results. Apparently, these gentlemen are still unable to cope with democracy. According to the latest surveys, the government enjoys the confidence of 75 percent of the population. This is a very high percentage, even according to Western criteria.

[DER SPIEGEL] Suspicously much.

[Roman] Regarding the timetable of my reforms: I estimate 18 to 24 months for the introduction of the market economy and with approximately four years for the modernization of the completely run-down national economy.

Senate Resumes Proceedings on 10 Sep

AU1009200890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1759 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—Romania's Senate resumed its proceedings in plenum on Monday, September 10.

Most of the time was spent on the answers given by government members to the questions the senators sent to them before their holidays.

Discusses Bills, Differences on Law

AU1109190590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1716 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/9/1990—In its Tuesday plenary meeting, the Romanian Senate debated a number of bills on this week's agenda.

Following the memorandum from the government, the reports of the specialized standing commissions and discussions by items, the Senate endorsed. The bill amending the Decree-Law No. 100 of 1990 on name assignment or change; the bill abolishing Decree No. 367/1981 on the creation of the Motru and Rovinari industrial-agrarian centres and of the Motru and Rovinari administrative-economic directorates; the bill whereby the Prison General Directorate is coordinated by the Ministry of Justice instead of the Ministry of the Interior; the bill amending the Penal Code and the Code of Legal Procedure; owing to its internal effects and international significance, the last act is a juridical guarantee of the Romanian citizen's fundamental rights, of the inviolability of the person, one more step towards democratization in Romania.

In the first half of its September 11 session, the Senate ratified the Law of Romania's Adherence to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted on 10 December, 1984 by the UN General Assembly.

At a proposal made by the Senate vice-president, Oliviu Gherman, who led the Tuesday afternoon meeting of that chamber, the proceedings were interrupted after only an hour and a half of vivid debates.

That decision was made when—during the discussions of principle on the bill of administrative law business—contrary opinions were expressed by Minister of Justice Victor Babiuc and independent Senator Antonie Iorgovan, chairman of the Law Commission of Appointments, Discipline and Immunities.

That draft normative act had been debated in that commission which made certain amendments but they were not accepted by the government's representative who had initiated that bill.

Assembly of Deputies' Session Resumes 11 Sep

AU1109201790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1818 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/9/1990—This morning the Assembly of Deputies has resumed its proceedings in plenum.

During the session attended by 323 deputies Mr. Dan Martian, speaker of the Assembly of Deputies, proposed and it was unanimously approved that prior to the debate of the bill concerning commercial societies on today's agenda its initiators present the basic elements having inspired that draft normative act and that considerations be made by the Assembly of Deputies' Economic Commission which has analysed that bill and submitted a report to the deputies for study.

Mr. Adrian Severin, minister, prime minister's assistant for reform and relationship with the parliament, backed the necessity of adopting that important normative act and showed inter alia that owing to its stipulations the bill was modern, in line with world contemporary commercial practice.

Deputy Alexandru Albu, on behalf of the Assembly of Deputies' Economic Commission, showed that that commission had deeply analysed that bill in several running meetings and the report made on the occasion now with all deputies for study recommended the adoption of the bill. The speaker emphasised several considerations on which the economic commission had grounded their decision to favourably recommend that bill, insisting upon the idea that it opened efficient methods for the promotion in the country of market economy principles.

In keeping with the working schedule adopted for Tuesday's session of the Assembly of Deputies the floor was further taken by representatives of the parliamentary groups to present their principled attitude toward the bill of commercial societies.

The speakers expressed in general the accord of the groupings they were standing for regarding the adoption of that normative act but said they would eventually make observations during the debate on articles of the bill.

The afternoon session of this Chamber, which has resumed its proceedings, was attended by Mr. Andre Bertouille, Belgian M.P., questor of the House of Representatives, who is paying a visit to Romania.

After endorsing the first three articles of the commercial companies bills in the morning, the Chamber adopted with a majority of vote the amendments suggested by the economic and legal commissions, as well as Article 4.

Before that, a National Salvation Front deputy informed the Chamber that an article in newspaper "ROMANIA LIBERA" made a series of assessments that might be taken as calumnies vis-a-vis parliamentarians and decided to withdraw the accreditation to the Assembly of deputies of the representatives of that paper. Upon a suggestion by the Chamber speaker, Mr. Dan Martian, the deputies decided with a majority of vote to submit the matter to the Assembly's Standing Bureau, which will present its conclusions in the Chamber's plenum.

Former Securitate Chief Vlad Denies Accusations

AU1109161090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1426 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/9/1990—"I admit to none of the charges in the indictment," said Iulian Vlad, former head of the State Security Department, on the

second day of his trial in the Supreme Court of Justice, the military section. The former Securitate general is charged with complicity in genocide in towns throughout the country during the December revolution. He also told the Supreme Court he maintained all his statements made during investigation procedures, but he contested some of the typed statements, which, he said, were inaccurate. During the session, the defendant was examined by the presiding judge in connection with his activities over December 16-22.

Further on Vlad's Trial

AU1209090290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0746 GMT 12 Sep 90

["Justice: The Defendant Reveals and Denies"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 12/9/1990—On the second day of his trial in the Supreme Court of Justice, the Military Section, retired General Iulian Vlad, former head of the State Security Department, admitted to speculations on the revolution in the press showing that intelligence bodies had held data on the intention of foreign powers to destabilize the situation in Romania and to take advantage of that destabilization, that terrorists had been infiltrated into this country—some of them having been arrested and having confessed the reason for their arrival—and that there were numerous visa applications to Romanian embassies abroad sent by tens of journalists who wanted to visit the towns of Timisoara, Arad, Sibiu and Brasov in the second half of December. The fact is not accidental, he opines, that the peaceful demonstration supporting Priest Tokes in Timisoara turned into acts of vandalism, arsonism [word as received] and destruction on December 16 when citizens and public order-keeping bodies were aggressed by trouble-makers. According to figures supplied by Iulian Vlad, more than 300 stores were ransacked, with the damage caused amounting to over five billion lei. He also said he had accurate pieces of information according to which the individual responsible for those acts took refuge into a representation office in Timisoara and, after the revolution, they dissolved the Securitate as an institution, leaving the state at the mercy of foreign agencies and enemies who wish to accede to power.

On the other hand, Vlad Iulian rejected during the hearing the charges brought against him, specifying that he maintained his holograph statements made during the inquiry but that the typewritten ones were inaccurate.

Charged with complicity to genocide for having observed the dictator's orders in a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party to repress the demonstrations in Timisoara, Bucharest and other cities the accused claimed to have been charged by Ceausescu with sending unarmed Security troops to confront the demonstrators. His shooting orders were not to be observed, he added and said that he himself had told General Macri in Timisoara not to open fire on the population and not to involve the Security [troops] in that action.

Severin on Need To Speed Up Economic Reform

AU1109183690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1611 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/9/1990—Minister Adrian Severin, the prime minister's assistant for the reform and liaison with the parliament, gave an interview to the newspaper "ROMANIA LIBERA," expressing opinions on present problems related to the reform in Romania.

"One of the ideas I am very particular about," he said, "is the global approach to the reform. It would be wrong to view it in a partial, truncated manner, which might lead us to erroneous conclusions, to effects that could foment tension on all levels."

Reasserting the idea that the political reform should go hand in hand with an economic reform so as to avoid tension, Mr. Severin stressed that "an important and extremely delicate aspect" of the reform was the necessity that it should be carried out in perfect concordance with the people's capacity to grasp its essence. "History has seen many reformers," he said, "who thought things out carefully but who ignored the fact that the peoples they lived among were not ripe for their reforms."

With reference to Romania, Mr. Severin makes it plain that "after so many years of communism, the population lacks the necessary practice to assess the reform. Romanians have not formed the habit of rating the short-, medium and long-range effects of the reform, of comparing them to the effects of a counter-reform (stagnation)."

While refusing to use the term "shock-therapy," which, in his opinion, is rather vague, Mr. Severin considers that "we must speed up the reform lest economic side-effects might appear. A quick reform is for the benefit of the population. Painful effects cannot be avoided," says he, "but, shortening the implementation period, we can shorten the period of suffering."

With reference to a highly contradictory phenomenon the Romanian society encounters—impatience mingled with fear of the reform—he underscored the need to set up, besides the reform department, a department for the socio-political structures of society, to assess reactions to the reform by dialogue with the various social segments.

Police Disperse Serb, Montenegrin Rally in Foca

Tear Gas, Truncheons Used

LD1109093990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Foca, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Today, at about 1030, a clash took place in Foca between the police and citizens of the Serbian and Montengegrin nationality, who, despite the ban imposed by the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina, attempted to gather near the bus station.

The citizens shouted various slogans such as "Into the forest," "Kill someone so that the people see what is being done," and other such phrases. After appeals by the security forces' commander that the people disperse, tear gas and truncheons were used to disperse people and special forces were engaged.

Situation Said 'More Difficult'

LD1109140990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Foca, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—The situation in Foca has become even more difficult and complicated following this morning's clash between citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality and the militia. This was said today at a press conference organized by representatives of Foca municipal Assembly, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council working group, and the security service.

The clash occured when the citizens refused to observe an order by the republic's internal affairs secretariat banning public assembly and gatherings. On this occasion, it was said, the militia acted within their powers. A water cannon, tear gas, and batons were used. Special units were sent in only as a preventive measure.

The militia have detained 22 people. Four persons—two militiamen and two citizens—were slightly injured. A large number of offensive weapons were found on those detained. A report on the clash is yet to be compiled.

Citizens' Public Gatherings Banned

LD1109162190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Bosnia-Hercegovina Secretary for Internal Affairs Muhamed Besic has issued an order banning and restricting the movement of citizens in some public places in Foca municipality. The order has been issued in compliance with point three of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council decision under which the republic's internal affairs secretary is empowered to take necessary measures on the territory of Foca municipality.

Under the order, a ban has been imposed on the movement and gathering in groups of three or more people in public places on the territory of Foca municipality. The ban will be in force for as long as the emergency situation which prompted it exists.

The order comes into force on 11 September 1990 at 2000 [1800 GMT].

Jovic Comments During Talk Show on Belgrade TV

Referendum on Type of System by Year's End

LD1109202990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1946 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Dr. Borisav Jovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has said that during a referendum, to be held by the end of the year, the Yugoslav people will decide whether they want to live in a federal or confederal state.

During a Belgrade television broadcast tonight entitled "Denouement of the Yugoslav Political Crisis," President Jovic informed our public that at the beginning of next month the state Presidency will come before the SFRY Assembly with such a proposal. In the event of a political agreement on referendum, the SFRY Assembly will approve a legal act making such a referendum possible.

Kosovo Problem 'Can Be Resolved'

LD1209052190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2044 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—The Kosovo problem can be resolved if the Albanians accept life in Kosovo together with the Serbs and Montenegrins, within the framework of Serbia. This was stated by Dr. Borisav Jovic during the Denouement of the Yugoslav Political Crisis Belgrade television phone-in program tonight.

Secession from Serbia or the possible formation of a separate republic would lead to further confrontations, which, to quote Jovic, would totally foil the solution to the Kosovo crisis.

Regarding this, Jovic described as "a bad sign" the registration of the Kosovo Democratic Alliance [Demokratski Savez Kosova] at the federal level, but not on the republican one. This, according to Jovic, was intended to show that they do not recognize Serbia as their republic, and that they recognize Yugoslavia alone. Tomorrow, perhaps, they will not recognize Yugoslavia either, said the president of the SFRY Presidency.

Mesic's Election Not Yet Verified

LD1209062190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2051 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Stipe Mesic, elected by the Croat Assembly as that republic's member of the SFRY Presidency, does not attend Presidency

sessions because his election has not yet been verified by the SFRY Assembly, explained Dr Borisav Jovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, during the Denouement of the Yugoslav Political Crisis Belgrade Television broadcast tonight.

Answering a question by the program's announcer, Dr. Jovic said that until the election has been made official, Croatia will be represented in the SFRY Presidency by the president of the Croat Presidency.

Condemns Foreign Delegation Visits

LD1209060990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2113 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] [No dateline as received] The SFRY Presidency does not approve visits by foreign delegations who as members of international institutions or as parliamentary representatives tour the country if and when these visits amount to incitement to violate its constitutional system, said Borisav Jovic.

The president of the Yugoslav Presidency, who tonight took part in a Belgrade television phone-in program entitled Denouement of the Yugoslav Political Crisis, added that these visits are normal and in keeping with international norms, but that the intentions of the guests can never be known or judged in advance.

Views Army's Future in Confederation

LD1209042190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2122 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—If Yugoslavia becomes a confederation, there are several possibilities for the future of the Army, said Borisav Jovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in a Belgrade television phone-in program tonight.

In that case, he went on, the republics could have their own armies. The air force could be shared, or a defense agreement could be concluded.

Answering a question on the national military service in one's mother republic, the president of the Yugoslav Presidency said that deployment was carried out in the light of the assessment of a possible threat. Under present conditions, 15 to 20 percent of young people could do their military service in their mother republics, or else the whole joint defense concept would have to be altered, said Borisav Jovic.

Foca Events Reflect National 'Dangers'

LD1209062590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2123 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Unfortunately, the events in Foca represent an image of the dangers confronting Yugoslavia. This should make us think, warned Dr. Borisav Jovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, during a television phone-in program tonight in Belgrade devoted to the solution of the Yugoslav political crisis.

Markovic Reaffirms Commitment to Reform Program

LD1109135890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1245 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic holds that the developments so far have not jeopardized the government reform program and he will not allow anything like that to happen although there are such intentions in some environments—says Vice-Premier Aleksandar Mitrovic in his interview to TANJUG.

Mitrovic emphasizes that the existing rate of dinar exchange remains unchanged and that the new development cycle has already begun, along with changes in economic structure, as may be confirmed by the fact that a total of 45,000 private or mixed firms with an overall employment of 160,000 were registered in January-July. He underlined that other reform pillars, like convertibility of the national currency, export-trade orientation, and price stabilization, are not to be given up either.

Mitrovic maintains that inflation will not endanger the stabilization program, for certain price increases have been below those earlier announced, and monthly inflation for September will be around three, not three to four per cent as earlier forecast. The monthly rate by year-end would range anywhere betwen one percentage point and 1.5 per cent, said Mitrovic.

Mitrovic also stressed that joint ventures with foreign firms and businessmen were a major foothold of development, and recalled that near under two billion dollars' worth of a total of 1,800 contracts were signed in January-July.

As for the frequently made suggestions that part of the country's foreign exchange reserves shall be directed to development, Mitrovic explained that this was not directly possible but the said reserves are automatically included in the service of development and revival of the economy. He reiterated that the current foreign exchange reserves (10,131 million dollars) allowed Yugoslav firms and banks to debit themselves directly in foreign countries and obtain resources for development under more favourable terms.

Mitrovic pointed out that development should be accelerated, presuming also changes in the pattern of ownership, financial rehabilitation and bankruptcy and even shutting down of the prospectless firms as regards market. He indicated that this was also the condition for the growth of industrial production based primarily on the new economic structure.

Markovic, Slovene Officials on Crisis Resolution

LD1109214990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Changes in the SFRY Constitution are conducive to a democratic solution to the Yugoslav crisis, and it is therefore important that the Slovene Assembly give its go-ahead to the

proposed changes. This was stressed today by representatives of the Federal Executive Council headed by Ante Markovic in their talks with representatives of the Slovene Government. The Federal Government will, it was said, persevere in implementing its program of economic and political reforms.

The representatives of the Slovene Government, with Lojze Peterle at the head, were of the view that Yugoslavia's future system should be discussed by representatives from all parts of the country elected in multiparty elections, and that Slovenia opposes constitutional changes which, in view of the fact that the Kosovo Assembly had been suspended, have no legal grounds.

The talks focused on how to overcome the present crisis in the country in a democratic way, on the amendments to the SFRY Constitution, and on the Slovene Executive Council's memorandum.

Bomb Explodes in Building of HDZ 'Sympathizers'

LD1109161590 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] A dynamite explosion occurred in a large new building in Mose Pijade Street in Zadar on the night of 10-11 September. The dynamite was placed precisely at the entrance to the building where a picture of Dr. Franjo Tudjman is prominently displayed, while in the building, we have learned, are residents who are mainly sympathizers of the Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ]. Although the explosion did not cause any major damage, it alarmed the residents of this and neighboring buildings. Workers of the Zadar Secretariat for Internal Affairs have discovered parts of a slow-burning fuse and are conducting an intensive search for the perpetrators.

Mesic Election to Presidency Said 'in Dispute'

AU1209071190 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 90 p 9

[Branislav Radivojsa article: "The Croatian Assembly Forgot Yugoslavia"]

[Text] According to the SFRY Constitution (Articles 322, 323, 324), a member of the SFRY Presidency is chosen by a republican Assembly at a joint session of chambers. The republican Assembly also has the right to recall "its" Presidency member. The SFRY Constitution was adhered to in this respect both with the recall of Dr. Stipe Suvar and the election of Stipe Mesic as the new member of the Presidency at the recent session of the Assembly of the Republic of Croatia.

As also envisaged by the SFRY Constitution, it now remains for the Federal Assembly to proclaim Mesic a member of the Presidency. What then is in dispute?

Lack of Respect for the Spirit of the Constitution

Vojvodina and some other parts of the country have been pointing out in the last few days that the Constitution has not been respected because amendment 41 of our highest legal document envisages that the organizations of the Socialist Alliance in all the republics and provinces present their opinion on the proposal for the election of each member of the SFRY Presidency. This obligation was not adhered to either formally or in essence when Mesic was elected. In the formal sense, Croatia could respond to this criticism by saying that the Socialist Alliance of Working People no longer exists in some republics, so the Croatian Assembly could not even have sought an opinion on Mesic's nomination. However, in essence, the criticism is exceptionally important: The country's existing Constitution implies that every republic will consult with the other republics on their nomination for member of the Presidency, which is a quite understandable obligation when it comes to such an important post.

The Constitution is contradictory, however, because it is possible that the other republics could be against the nomination and the Presidency member would still nevertheless be chosen by the republican Assembly in question. However, it is the duty of every republic, and even of Croatia, to seek this opinion from the other federal units, which was not done in this case. Those who are well-acquainted with these problems say that this conduct by the Croatian Assembly is in fact appropriate to a confederal and not the present federal structure in the country, which in the present politically strongly electrified atmosphere could be an exceptionally important fact when it comes to Mesic being proclaimed member of the Presidency in the SFRY Assembly.

What if the Delegates Do Not Agree

It is possible for "federalistically" oriented delegates, who care about the constitutional provisions being strictly respected, to raise the question of why the other republics were not consulted on this election, even formally. Merely by raising this issue, the SFRY Assembly, the Croatian Assembly, and the state Presidency would be put in an uncomfortable position. Those who are acquainted with the Assembly's rules of procedure also tell us that this document does not allow for a situation whereby the federal parliament does not proclaim a member of the Presidency who has already been elected by a republican Assembly, because in our valid documents from the Constitution down it is taken as read that the Socialist Alliance of Working People exists and that all republics and provinces voice their stands on every proposed candidate. The Constitution simply does not envisage anyone who is elected member of the SFRY Presidency in a republican Assembly not being able to carry out this post.

It can thus be expected in the days to come that either the Assembly will simply proclaim Mesic a member of the Presidency or the delegates will not accept the "agenda" and will not go to the session at which he is expected to be proclaimed Presidency member. This second possibility cannot be discounted given the present situation.

Until Mesic is officially proclaimed Presidency member (if he ever is)—his substitute in this organ is Tudjman, who is nevertheless not a member of the Presidency. This lack of adherence to the procedure during Mesic's election is even more interesting in this respect because, as is well known, Croatia's representative is in line to become the president of the SFRY Presidency next year.

Separate Croat Armed Forces Not To Be Allowed

LD1109142190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—According to the competent bodies of the Republic of Croatia no separate armed forces are being set up in this republic but a process is underway to reinforce the internal affairs organs and units. These issues therefore do not come under the competence of the National Defense Secretariat but come within the scope of internal affairs and the competence of the relevant secretariat.

This is the gist of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense's reply to Nikola Basaric, SFRY Assembly federal chamber delegate who wanted to know if any constitutional or legal grounds exist for setting up separate armed forces "as is being done or has already been done under a decision by the Republic of Croatia Assembly."

The reply states that under the SFRY Constitution armed forces are an entity consisting of the Yugoslav People's Army as a common armed force of all our nations and nationalities and of the territorial defense as the broad-based form of organized armed resistence. In view of this constitutional provision no constitutional grounds exist for setting up separate armed forces, it is stressed.

Knin's Babic Appeals for Return of Weapons

LD1109220590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Knin, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—President of the Knin Municipal Assembly, Dr. Milan Babic, today appealed to the citizens of Knin to start surrendering weapons which had been taken from the public security station in Knin.

A recording of this appeal was broadcast today in a Knin radio program, which also broadcast statements by all other participants in talks held in Donji Lapac yesterday, when Josip Boljkovac, Croatian minister of internal affairs, and Slavko Degoricija, president of the [Croat] Assembly's Chamber of Municipalities, met Dr. Milan Babic and David Rastovic, presidents of the Knin and Donji Lapac municipal Assemblies.

This afternoon it was impossible to obtain information from the public security station in Knin whether anybody surrendered arms today.

In Knin, which is decorated with Yugoslav state flags, the situation has normalized and there are no signs of any disturbances. Neither barricades nor sentries were noticed on roads in the vicinity of Knin today.

Djukanovic Cites 'Serbophobia' in Montenegro

AU1109151590 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 90 p 10

[A. Brkic report: "Proud of Serbian Origin and Montenegrin Statehood"]

[Excerpts] The anti-Serbian movement in Montenegro has never been so large as it is now, Milo Djukanovic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists [LC] of Montenegro, said speaking on the POLITIKA Television program "Open Screen: Montenegro Facing Multiparty Elections."

According to him, Serbophobia has broken out in the southwestern part of Yugoslavia, and it has also done so in Montenegro, due to complexes of some individuals. Moreover, those who oppose changes in Montenegro are trying to call these changes Serbization. They are trying to say that the new Montenegrin leadership "does not think or work independently," and that its moves "are conducted from Belgrade." These are meaningless stories told with a view to putting the Montenegrin leadership on the defensive, Djukanovic said among other things. "The Montenegrin leadership has no intention of defending itself," Djukanovic said and pointed out that the majority of the Montenegrin people have not succumbed to Serbophobia and that he is convinced that the Montenegrin people will continue to live in the federal Yugoslavia together with the Serbian people and be even happier.

Speaking about the current political situation in Montenegro, Djukanovic said that there are 17 political parties in the republic which at the moment are in the process of being registered. All legal bases for multiparty elections are expected to be created at the end of September and the elections should be held in the second half of December.

In reply to the question about the forthcoming congress of the LC of Montenegro—asked by Dragan Radevic, POLITIKA journalist and presenter of the Open Screen program—Djukanovic said that the congress will be held in two parts. The first part is planned to be held during last days of this September and the second part at the beginning of next year. During the first part of the congress, one will "round off the new image of Montenegro, adopt a new program and statute, and agree about the participation of the LC in the elections." During the second part of the congress, "we shall sum up the participation of the Montenegrin LC in the elections and carry out cadre changes," Djukanovic explained. [passage omitted]

In reply to the question about the accusations that Montenegro has been "sold out" to Serbia, Djukanovic pointed out that the accusation originates from northwestern parts of Yugoslavia and that it is supported by

two parties with headquarters in Cetinje: the Liberal Alliance of Montenegro and the Federalist Alliance of Montenegro. These two parties have founded their platforms on Serbophobia. However, there is a big difference between these parties' propaganda and the political mood of the Cetinje people.

Djukanovic is of the opinion that it is not reasonable to break up leftist-oriented votes among many parties, but the LC cannot make a coalition with parties which do not want coalition with the LC, such as, for example Ljubisa Stankovic's party. [passage omitted]

Croatian Leadership Has Failed the Test

The Croatian authorities set up by the Croatian Democratic Community have failed their first democratic test, Djukanovic said when speaking about the repression perpetrated in Croatia against the Serbian population on the occasion of its referendum on cultural autonomy in that republic.

It is unacceptable for the Croatian leadership to be so blind in seeking rights of self-determination and secession for Croatia and yet, at the same time, not allowing the Serbian people even minimum rights, Djukanovic said. [passage omitted]

In reply to the question whether there is any possibility of ethnic Albanians taking over power after the elections, because a coalition of Muslims, Catholics, and some former Montenegrin leaders and their supporters is expected to be formed in Montenegro, Djukanovic said that one can expect a coalition of different groups, including even such that have no similar interests. However, they will not succeed, Djukanovic said, because Montenegrins are the majority population in Montenegro. [passage omitted]

Another question viewers asked was: Is the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] immune to nationalist troubles?

Djukanovic said the following: "I do not think that in a nationally divided society full of nationalist passions there can exist a single structure which is beyond those divisions and isolated from them. I do not possess any knowledge on the situation in the Army, but I think the statements of the representatives of the JNA and the Army activity in the present political situation are satisfactory."

In reply to the question on whether he believes that Yugoslavia is going to survive and how he sees its future, Djukanovic said the following:

I believe that Yugoslavia is going to survive. I think a federal model is necessary. However, there is no point in persuading those who want to secede to remain in Yugoslavia. I would make it possible for all those who want to leave Yugoslavia to do so and we who want Yugoslavia should stay in it and organize ourselves there. I do not support any "possible" Yugoslavia, but a federal Yugoslavia.

Asked by the presenter of the program, Dragan Radevic, about the Montenegrins being the only people to be accused of two nationalisms, Milo Djukanovic said:

Montenegrins are proud of their Serbian origins and Montenegrin statehood. They are proud of the glorious history of the Serbian people. This is why we believe in joint future and prosperity. Anyhow, everybody in Montenegro can declare his national affiliation, the secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Montenegro said at the end.

Algerian, Indian Foreign Ministers Arrive

To Discuss Nonaligned 'Initiative'

LD1109143790 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—The foreign ministers of Algeria, Sid Ahmed Ghazali, and India, Inder Kumar Gujral, arrived in Belgrade today.

They will meet with their Yugoslav counterpart Budimir Loncar this afternoon to discuss possibilities of launching a new peace initiative of the Nonaligned for the resolving of the crisis following Iraq's occupation of Kuwait.

The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, the chair country of the Non-aligned Movement, India, and Algeria, which in the past coordinated the movement's activities, will set out the proposals of the Belgrade meeting of the Nonaligned ministerial meeting in the United Nations on October 4.

Reaffirm Support for UN Actions

LD1109152690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Talks among the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Budimir Loncar; of India, Inder Kumar Gujral; and of Algeria, Sid Ahmed Ghazali, started in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this afternoon. The talks are to examine possibilities for starting new initiatives for a peaceful resolution to the Gulf crisis caused by the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

The ministers of foreign affairs of India, Algeria, and Yugoslavia—chairman of the Nonaligned Movement—who have coordinated activities of the nonaligned countries in the past, as the delegations stress, proceed in their efforts from UN resolutions regarding this issue, which the nonaligned countries fully support.

The three ministers will inform the nonaligned countries on the content of their exchange of views in Belgrade at a nonaligned ministerial meeting to be held at the UN headquarters in New York on 4 October.

'Potentially Grave Consequences'

LD1209063690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2203 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Foreign Ministers Budimir Loncar of Yugoslavia, Sid Ahmed Ghazali of Algeria and Inder Kumar Gujral of India spoke in Belgrade today in favour of the Non-Aligned Movement continuing its intensive efforts towards preventing an outbreak of war in the Gulf and resolving by peaceful means, on the basis of U.N. documents, the problem created by Iraq's occupation and annexation of Kuwait.

Consultations will continue with all the interested sides in order to achieve as soon as possible a realistic initiative with a good chance of success, the three ministers told the press this evening after four hours of talks at Belgrade's Palace of the Federation.

An end to the aggression and restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty and territorial integrity would open scope for solving other major problems in the Middle East, the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Algeria and India maintain.

Budimir Loncar said that, in their talks, the ministers had warned that tensions in the Gulf were mounting to breaking point with potentially grave consequences. As there is still hope that the process might be curbed, however, the non-aligned will continue mutual consultations and hold another conference.

Algerian Foreign Minister Sid Ahmed Ghazali stressed the need for all sides to respect international laws and norms.

The three ministers stressed the problem of foreigners in Iraq. Indian Foreign Minister Inder Kumar Gujral said that there were as many as 500,000 nationals of only a few Asian countries, including India, Pakistan and the Philippines, in Iraq and Kuwait. He recalled India's demand that the United Nations provide humanitarian aid in medicaments and food primarily for the foreigners, but also for the 17 million Iraqis who are already facing acute [words indistinct].

The ministerial conference, held at Yugoslavia's initiative, gathered the representatives of three non-aligned countries which have, since the outbreak of the crisis, been in constant contact with all the sides drawn into the conflict. The three ministers' stands will be presented to [words indistinct] non-aligned gathering, probably at the United Nations headquarters.

Call for UN To Send Food, Aid

BK1209125990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] The nonaligned countries are exploring the possibilities of setting up a group to defuse the Gulf crisis. This was stated by the external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, in Belgrade today. The first preparatory meeting for this purpose was held in the Yugoslav capital yesterday by Mr. Gujral and his Algerian and Yugoslav counterparts. He told newsmen that the three foreign ministers will meet in New York on the fourth of the next month, the day the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Coordinating Bureau is to meet. Three ministers were in favor of the Nonaligned Movement continuing its intensive efforts to prevent an outbreak of war in the Gulf. They called upon the United Nations to immediately send food supplies as humanitarian aid to foreigners, primarily to Asian nationals who are stranded in Iraq and Kuwait.

158 Workers Arrive in Turkey From Iraq

LD1109115190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1044 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Ankara, September 11 (TANJUG)—A group of 158 Yugoslavs, temporarily employed in Iraq, entered Turkey at the Habul border crossing yesterday. Since the beginning of the Gulf crisis, 500 Yugoslav workers returned to the country from Iraq via Turkey. At least 2,000 refugees from Iraq entered Turkey via the Habul border crossing yesterday. Since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, at least 34,000 people fled to Turkey which is expected to take in 500,000 refugees during the Gulf crisis.